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RENMIN RIBAO NEWSLETTER ON REAGAN'S FIRST 100 DAYS

HK011250 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 81 P 4

[Newsletter from America by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389] "The First 100 Days of the Reagan Administration"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr--One hundred days have passed since Reagan's inauguration. In the United States, ever since the "100-day New Deal" was pushed through by Roosevelt when he became the master of the White House in 1933, the people have gradually developed the tradition of making a preliminary appraisal of a new President based on his performance during the first 100 days of his administration. This time, how Reagan's first 100 days is going to be appraised seems to have aroused particularly great concern among the American public.

When Reagan came to office, the United States faced its greatest change in the past half a century. The change has been manifested in a concentrated way in his "Program for Economic Recovery." To say it in his own words, the program "marks a significant departure from past policies" and "puts the country on a road which is different from the past." The success or failure of the program will have a far-reaching impact on the future of the United States. It is in fact closely related to the immediate interests of all American citizens. Many U.S. newspapers and magazines have noted that there are some similarities with the situation when Roosevelt implemented the "New Deal." However, Reagan and Roosevelt are totally different in terms of their political inclinations and economic ideas. The change which Reagan wants to carry out is precisely a departure from the economic policies formulated by all the previous administrations since Roosevelt on the basis of the Keynesian economic theory.

During his 100 days Reagan has carried out many urgent activities to push forward this change. On 11 April, as soon as his health was somewhat recovered, he returned to the White House. When he heard that obstacles to the "Program for Economic Recovery" had increased, he immediately expressed his determination to uphold his original plan. Later, he did some work among the congressmen, governors and people of all other circles who support or oppose the program. On 28 April, that is, the 99th day since his inauguration, he gave an elaborately prepared speech to Congress, strongly urging quick approval of his "Program for Economic Recovery."

As a matter of fact, there have been many different views regarding Reagan's "Program for Economic Recovery" among the U.S. public opinion. Many observers have held that after certain amendments by Congress, Reagan's program will soon be adopted. They have held that although Reagan has painted a too gloomy picture of the U.S. economy in order to push forward his program, the situations which Reagan has noted with his very figurative words such as "an inflation which has lasted the longest and been the most serious" in history, "the huge deficits which have pawned the country's future and the next generation," and the \$1,000 billion national debts which would be "67 miles high if stacked up" with 1,000-dollar bills...are undeniable. It would be very difficult to go any further if the situation is not improved. It was exactly because of this that Reagan's assistants could announce optimistically that the trend has begun to change: "What the Congress is debating is not whether or not there should be cuts in the budget and taxes and an increase in military expenditures, but the question of how soon and how much." Besides, the target pursued by the Democratic congressmen who oppose the program is only to effect slight changes in Reagan's program.

Of course, this does not mean that following Reagan's methods it would be possible to successfully change and improve the situation. Many articles in U.S. newspapers and magazines have in fact noted that even after the program is adopted by Congress, it is still difficult to predict whether or not the U.S. economy will truly "recover."

Many Americans have in fact adopted a skeptical and even negative attitude toward whether or not Reagan's economic policies can actually check inflation and improve economic conditions. It was noted in the 27 April issue of NEWSWEEK that in Reagan's program, "reducing taxes and increasing military expenditures have been placed at a position of primary importance, while balancing the budget has been neglected."

The newsmagazine also noted that compared with the original budget put forth by Carter, the deficit figure in the budget for fiscal year 1982 has increased by \$9.7 billion on paper. However, when different accounting factors are taken into consideration, the actual increase in the deficit figure will be \$17.5 billion. "The persistent deficit figure in Reagan's budget will probably render the expectations for reducing inflation to come to nothing." Some economists have also openly expressed their worry that Reagan's program would not only fail to reduce inflation, but might also worsen inflation and thus bring disaster to the U.S. economy.

Moreover, measures to cut taxes and reduce federal expenditures as scheduled by Reagan are being criticized often. The recent New York TIMES magazine pointed out: The rate of tax reduction proposed by Reagan benefits the rich rather than the poor, and the proposed cuts to social welfare programs will only do harm to the poor. According to information from the congressional budget office: if Reagan's schedule is to be implemented, the income of 8 million families in the United States will be affected. A black congressman remarked: "What Reagan is now doing is robbing the poor to give to the rich."

In his first 100 days, President Reagan has worked to foster people's hope of an "economic revival." However, there was a well-known slogan during Reagan's campaign for the presidency: "Are you leading a better life now than you did 4 years ago." In the final analysis, thousands and millions of Americans will judge the President according to this slogan.

Concerning foreign policy, when Reagan first assumed office, he delivered some firm statements and declared to countries all over the world the United States' resolution to curb the Soviet's global expansion. American magazines and world opinion unanimously held: Combating Soviet hegemony will be the keystone of the foreign policy of the Reagan administration.

Today, 3 months after Reagan first assumed office, there are these comments by American magazines on Reagan's foreign policy in his first 100 days: "Still probing for a foreign policy after the first 100 days" and "shocking discontinuity".... Even on Capitol Hill according to the report of the New York TIMES magazine, when discussing foreign policy many congressmen ask questions such as "Where are we heading."

Certainly it is unfair to say that Reagan has changed his hardline policy toward the Soviet Union. However, according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Very often the foreign policy executed does not tally with what has been stated as Reagan's foreign policy. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT has listed much evidence indicating that Reagan's foreign policy is being forcibly modified because there is conflict between the anticipation of foreign policy and the reality of the international scene. It is exactly because of this that some magazines have said the first 100 days of Reagan's foreign policy has had "an unstable start," "to a great extent, we can say there is no guiding principle" and "it is difficult to say if there is any specific achievement."

Where does the Reagan administration fall short. Many American magazines put the emphasis on the differing opinions between the departments concerned and top government officials. The Washington POST said: "It seems that Reagan and his colleagues have a desire to restore the United States to the days when it played a decisive role in international affairs. However, the return of that era has been rejected by many countries in the world." Thus, "The American President's freedom of action is limited by the international situation."

This is indeed a fact. Because of changes in the balance of power in the world, the current international situation is very much different from that at the initial stage after the war. To protect its immediate interests, if the United States wants to curb the Soviet Union's global expansion, it has to develop relationships with Western Europe, Japan and its other allies as well as China so as to strengthen its cooperation with countries of the Third World.

It will be impossible to combat the Soviet Union if the United States relies merely on itself. If the United States treats the other states as its assistants, does not respect the sovereignty and interests of the other states and tries to impose its will on them, it is inevitable that it will meet difficulties in carrying out its foreign policy. For the same reason, during the first 100 days, the United States has had a divergence of opinions with the countries concerned regarding issues in El Salvador, the Middle East, and Africa, and in the end it was forced to modify its stand.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES PRESS FREEDOM IN U.S.

HK010258 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Tao Guochen [7118 0948 5256]: "Is There Press Freedom in the United States?"]

[Text] Joseph Pulitzer, a forerunner of American journalists, once defined the duty of journalists as follows: "If a country is a big ship sailing in the vast ocean, then journalists are lookouts standing at the bow. They must observe everything on the boundless stretch of ocean, watch out for unexpected storms, shoals and submerged reefs and give timely warning. They must forget about personal success and honor and whether their boss is happy and is making money and must serve the people who have faith in them." Does the U.S. press really enjoy this kind of freedom which transcends and disregards everything? In order to find out about the truthfulness of this historical myth which is to this day still considered to be a true portrayal of the U.S. press, it is necessary to begin with its history.

The Yoke of Colonialism

The contemporary history of press freedom begins in 16th and 17th century Britain where the publishing industry was beginning to thrive. Before this, there had not been any legal restriction since William Caxton published Britain's first newspaper in 1476. It was only after newspapers had become a means of ideological exchange, particularly after they were used as a tool for winning popular support in subsequent religious struggles, that the British Government felt the threat posed by the unrestrained press to its rule and began to exercise control over it. Naturally this control also applied to its colonies in North America, now the United States of America. Before having a chance to taste Caxton's idea of absolute freedom, the first American newspaper which started in 1690 was closed down 4 days after it was published for failing to abide by the law of "prior approval" laid down 28 years before. This regulation on seeking prior approval from government for the publication and circulation of newspapers was not abrogated until the 1720's (more than 30 years behind the British proper).

Prior approval was abolished chiefly because the authorities were afraid that pent-up feelings would "breed more dangerous actions." However, this does not mean that the authorities would shut their eyes to opinions already published. The Zenger case was a salient example.

In 1734, John Peter Zenger, editor of New York's WEEKLY JOURNAL was arrested and thrown into prison for publishing an article which was considered to be a libel against the New York governor and his government. At that time, the contradictions between the rising bourgeoisie and colonialism were deepening. Pleading for Zenger on just grounds, the attorney who spoke for financial capital said: If the criticism proves to be true and just, the defendant should be unconditionally released. In the end, Zenger won. Although this victory was regarded as an inspiration to progressive editors in their struggle against the British monarch and as a turning point in the history of American journalism for having smashed the shackles which kept the press from criticizing the government, the colonial authorities not only had not changed their basic policy of stifling the press but had become much more crafty in their tactics and legal procedures against criticism in the press. The responsibility of handling such cases was shifted from law enforcement organs which were thought to have better ties with the press, to legislative organs which also had the power to conduct trials, mete out punishments and impose fines. The charges were not as simple as "sedition" or "libel" but became "undermining the prestige of Congress," "showing contempt for Congress" and so on.

The Shackles of Freedom

In order to win national independence, a great number of newspapers in the North American Colonies actively participated in political discussions and enthusiastically expounded and propagated freedom. They were fighting for "social ethics" rather than for "dollar ethics." After the country became independent, nationwide unity against colonialism was replaced by power strife among the ruling groups. These political factions again constituted the basic dividing lines in press circles. The newspapers were mostly "party papers" subsidized and backed by the government or the opposition party. For this reason, they always interpreted and reported the development of events according to political needs.

The American people did not benefit much from their victory in the War of Independence. Instead, heavy taxation, inflation and soaring prices caused class contradictions to sharpen with each passing day and gave rise to repeated armed uprisings. To strengthen the state machinery, a new Constitution of the United States was worked out. However, this new constitution which did not say a single word about freedom of the press and of speech was strongly opposed by the bourgeois democrats. Less than one-sixth of the country's adult male population endorsed the adoption of the new constitution. Due to this pressure and the fear that the influence of the French Revolution would continue to spread, the American rulers were forced in 1789 to add 10 amendments to the constitution. The first of these amendments said: Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press. From then on, freedom of the press was guaranteed by the federal constitution.

However, the first amendment did not clearly define the scope of freedom and the meaning of the abridging of such freedom. Opinions also varied in the press and in legal circles. The consensus was that the press should be free to criticize the government. The reason given was that "Unless the ruling process is made known to the public, no worthy cause can last; all evils would be short-lived when exposed to the public eye." Another reason why the government should be criticized if it made mistakes was that "It is not always correct; it is the people's servant." But how should the servant treat criticism made by his master?

In 1798, Congress passed the "Alien and Sedition Acts" to repress "slandorous or malicious" writings and speeches against the government, against Congress and against the President. Toward the end of the 19th century, the American people began to have second thoughts about the capitalist system. During World War I, the American people's antiwar feelings expressed in the news media were ruthlessly suppressed by the government. A person could be fined a large sum of money or sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for showing disrespect for the army uniform or the flag.

After World War I, the authorities came out with a new criterion for measuring criticism in the press: whether or not the language used would lead to "clear and present danger." What is clear and present danger? The sole basis for judgment is: When freedom guaranteed by law is contradicted, whoever is important is considered correct. Thus, freedom guaranteed by the constitution becomes an ornament and the law becomes "the means for drowning the voice of the common people with the loudspeakers of the rich."

Many-Sided Restrictions

As industry and finance in the United States have become highly monopolized, the press has also quickly become centralized. The so-called "mass media" industry has developed into the country's third largest industry, second only to the auto and steel industries. Take newspapers as an example. There are more than 1,700 dailies in the whole country and 72 percent of their total circulation is controlled by a small number of newspaper groups. At present, 50 newspapers are sold to newspaper groups each year. At this rate, by 1992 there will not be any newspapers owned by individuals.

As far as the source of news is concerned, 99 percent of the local papers rely on information supplied by AP and UPI. A fairly large television network confessed that "90 percent of its news program is filled by teletyped items transmitted by UPI one at a time." In national news, 90 percent is supplied by ABC, NBC and CBS. Aside from this, the New York TIMES, Washington POST and other papers also supply materials to local newspapers.

Can these news agencies which can sway public opinion in the whole country act on their own? According to investigations, three-quarters of the reporters said nobody told them what to write and what not to write. However, when it comes to top-level control, particularly when political issues are involved, more than half of them admitted that their tasks were assigned by their superiors and two-thirds of their manuscripts had to be examined.

Viewed from an economic angle, advertising fees are responsible for nearly all earnings of the networks and between 75 and 82 percent of the earnings of the newspapers. The advertisers, who are neither influential military and political figures nor monopoly magnates, have quite a say as to the choice of news items and as to what stand to take on controversial questions. That is why the newspapermen always say: "You sing for the man who feeds you."

The federal government is cutting down on its gross intervention in the press. It has many news organizations under its direct control. However, most of its broadcast and television programs are on current affairs and education or are classical repertoires, appealing to less than 3 percent of the total number of listeners or viewers. The government seldom bothers about reports on domestic issues. When it comes to international issues, the government always promptly makes its stand, viewpoint and relevant background information known to the press through press conferences, briefings and other channels to be reported and quoted.

Some local governments often interfere with the press. For example, in the first half of last year, the mayor of Chicago ordered that the display counter of the Chicago TRIBUNE be removed from City Hall and deprived the paper's reporters of their right to enter the city government offices to gather news. Why? Because the TRIBUNE had reprinted an article published by another paper about the workings of the City Council. The mayor's husband even threatened the reporters: "I'll teach you a lesson if you make any more personal abuses against the mayor." The press dares not offend government officials because they are a source of information. In order to curry favor with them, the press sometimes has to do a bit of whitewashing for them. An example of this is a report about a City Council meeting in North Carolina. At the meeting, some council members were yawning and some were chewing gum. When an important issue was put to a vote, some people were dozing off at their tables and the mayor was telling jokes. However, the report in the following day's paper read: "The City Council meeting proceeded in a solemn and serious atmosphere...."

What Kind of Freedom?

Since the U.S. press is monopolized by the syndicates, influenced by advertisers and looked after and even interfered with by the government, what freedom does it enjoy?

If criticizing the government is the core of freedom of the press, then the U.S. press really enjoys tremendous freedom. For example, in 1976 the three leading newspapers in Chicago devoted 27 percent of their coverage to criticizing the President, both directly and indirectly; of this, 2 percent was directed against the President's words and deeds and 2 percent against the federal bureaucracy, 10 percent against foreign policy, and the rest was directed against domestic issues which have something to do with the President or Congress. There are also frequent squabbles between newspapers, broadcasting stations and networks on other issues.

What Kind of Freedom Is This?

First of all, let us look at the political inclination of the staff of U.S. news organizations. In the leadership strata of the major organizations across the country, 44 percent are Democrats, 9 percent are Republicans and 45 percent are nonparty persons. Among the staff, 43 percent are Democrats, 16 percent are Republicans and 34 percent are nonparty persons. In small towns, the three forces are about equal. On the whole, the views of the nonparty persons are quite close to those of the Democrats. Next, let us take a look at the concurrent posts held by the policymakers of a few news organizations.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, published of the New York TIMES, is also a director of the Chattanooga Publishing Company, the Canadian Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company and a Toronto paper company; Frank Stanton, general manager of Columbia Broadcasting System, is also chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rand Corporation and director of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts; Robert Lovett, a senior director of CBS, is a senior partner of Wall Street's Brown Brothers, (of former Defense Secretary Harold Brown) Harriman and Company, as well as a director of the Union Pacific Railroad company and the Carnegie Foundation. Finally, let us examine the economic "expansions" of the news organizations. The Tribune Company which owns the Chicago TRIBUNE also controls 40 other companies, many of which are enterprises which have nothing to do with journalism. In 1972, TIME magazine bought a pulp company which owns some 600,000 acres of forests in eastern Texas. In the following year, it merged with Temple Industries Incorporated which owned 400,000 acres of forests.

The above-mentioned circumstances have determined that press operations must necessarily follow a given track and must take the protection of the interests of certain persons or financial groups as its fundamental requisite. A newspaper which is backed by import and export industries would hold a dissenting view toward tariff proposals put forward by manufacturers whose products are sold on the domestic market alone. Newspaper magnates who have made investments in the munitions industry are bound to oppose policies designed to cut defense spending. Conflict of interests gives rise to contrasting viewpoints. Sometimes even government departments are involved. The crossing of swords in press circles is often accompanied by wrangling among politicians. A "liberal" scene in which "each airs his own views" thus unfurls itself before the people. A controversy over a specific policy means a conflict of interests between the parties concerned. The rise and fall of an official, particularly a high-ranking official, often reflects the struggle between various financial groups concerned. Most of the news organizations in the United States are backed by financial groups. Some people even say that Richard Nixon owed his rise in politics to the Los Angeles TIMES and his fall to the Washington POST. However, this view is a bit exaggerated--a fabrication with a somewhat romantic touch. One of the duties of the press is to "aim the camera at society." However, the policy behind the camera "not only determines whether or not a person can see a certain thing but also decides how he is going to describe the whole thing." "Where necessary, the press can send a nobody to a prominent position, or push a high-ranking official to the brink of collapse." As far as social changes, personnel reshuffle and the development of all newsworthy events are concerned, the press is just like our eyes, ears and mouth, receiving instructions from the brain. Is it not true that this kind of freedom which can only function freely within a given scope is also a kind of restriction?

I have no intention of asking the American journalists to disregard everything and "work for those who have faith in them" because that would be impossible. I also do not wish to give others the impression that there is no freedom of the press in the United States because that is not true. All I want to say is: Since the adoption of the first amendment of the federal constitution, there never has been any completely independent "news coverage and reporting system which is unbiased and bears no ideological coloration or political inclination," or any freedom of the press which is without restraint at any time, any place and on any question in the United States, a country which is thought to be the model of democracy and freedom in the West and where there is true freedom of the press.

EDWIN MEESE CITED ON U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD SALT

OW040738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Washington, 3 May (XINHUA)--President Reagan's counselor Edwin Meese III said today that the administration will hold talks with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation sometime in the future, but a lot of this "depends upon the conduct of the Soviets." If they commit aggression, new aggression in other parts of the world, continue exportation of subversion to other countries, Meese said, "then obviously that would mean that arms limitation talks would not be very productive."

Meese was speaking on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" program. He said, "We have made a number of plans, both in terms of theater nuclear force and also in terms of the long run, but in each case we have indicated that a lot depends upon what the Soviets themselves do, and whether or not those talks, once they began, would be productive."

Meese said, Reagan "has said that he is not going to negotiate from a position of weakness, that he's not going to talk--consider any kind of talks what would lead to a position of permanent inferiority for the United States, such as SALT II would have done, and so there are a number of things that go into these decisions."

"If the Soviets increase their buildup around Poland, or if they went into Poland, that would certainly be an inhibition against any realistic arms limitation talks." In addition, Meese said, "If the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan, that would be a very favorable factor."

Asked about the White House position on the SALT I and SALT II treaties signed with the Soviet Union, Meese said that the Reagan administration feels there is "no legal or moral commitment to abide by SALT I or SALT II." But he added, "We may not do anything that's inconsistent with that, just because it is in our best interests to go forward." "But if there was some situation that required a particular course of conduct that was not consistent with SALT II particularly," he said, "then I think we would not feel bound by the SALT II formulation, which has never become a treaty." The SALT II agreement with the Soviet Union was negotiated by the previous administration but was not ratified by the U.S. Senate.

HAIG'S CONCERN OVER LEBANON CRISIS REPORTED

OW020257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Washington, 1 May (XINHUA)--Secretary of State Alexander Haig told Congress today that the United States was engaged in "very tense diplomatic activity" to stop the fighting in Lebanon. He said the situation in Lebanon remained "very, very tense" because certain balances which have become almost a de facto aspect of a very complex internal situation have been upset.

The State Department has confirmed that Syria has introduced Soviet-made SAM-6 missiles into Lebanon and Israel has used U.S. supplied aircraft in the fighting. A press statement issued by the State Department today expressed the hope that "the restraint and caution now being exercised will provide the opportunity to resolve the causes of the tense situation through political and diplomatic means."

Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin today discussed the Lebanese crisis with U.S. Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel. It was Dobrynin's second meeting with a U.S. State Department high official this week. Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador to Israel Lewis met Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and expressed deep concern over the dangerous developments in Lebanon.

U.S. DEMONSTRATORS RAP EL SALVADOR INTERVENTION

OW040116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Washington, 3 May (XINHUA)--Tens of thousands of people demonstrated here today to voice their opposition to U.S. involvement in El Salvador and "increased human suffering at home." They marched on the Pentagon and held a rally in front of it, chanting "no draft, no war, U.S. out of El Salvador." Some of the signs they carried read: "no U.S. intervention in Latin America," "Stop racist violence," and "defend Atlanta's children." The march and rally was joined by people of various sections from different parts of the country. Meanwhile, another group of some 2,000 people also held a demonstration here today, carrying placards reading "end Soviet imperialism," and "USSR and Cuba out of El Salvador."

JAPAN, U.S. AGREE ON AUTO EXPORT CEILING

OW011632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 1 May (XINHUA)--Japan and the United States reached a three-point agreement here today, under which Japan will export to the U.S. 1.68 million cars beginning April 1, 1981 instead of the 1.82 million in the previous year. The agreement followed the talks this morning between Rokusuke Tanaka, minister of international trade and industry, and the U.S. chief trade negotiator, William Brock. It thus removed a major and touchy issue between the two allies on the eve of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to Washington early this month.

The two other points of the plan put forward by Tanaka and accepted by Brock are: In the second year, Japan will observe the same ceiling, plus 16.5 percent of any increase in the U.S. car market; and in the third year, monitoring of Japanese car exports to the U.S. will continue and the two countries will discuss and decide if any ceiling is needed for the year.

The Japanese Government position was finalized at a meeting in which the prime minister, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, Rokusuke Tanaka, and the chief cabinet secretary, Kiichi Miyazawa, took part. After the meeting, Tanaka in a statement announced the three-point agreement. The agreed plan was delivered to U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield here to be forward to the U.S. Government.

Prime Minister Suzuki met Brock at noon today and told him that he was pleased to see the auto issue settled "on the basis of the traditional mutual trust between the two countries, thus preventing the problem from growing to be a political issue."

NEW FUNDS FOR RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE APPROVED

OW021222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--A U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Subcommittee yesterday approved \$424.6 million in construction funds for the planned Rapid Deployment Force in the Indian Ocean-Persian Gulf region, according to news reports from Washington. The subcommittee also approved \$345 million for the MX mobile missile project.

Late last month, the Pentagon announced plans to set up an independent command for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, possibly with its headquarters and some combat troops stationed in the Gulf region. At present, the force, which was created by ex-President Jimmy Carter after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, is under the command of Marine Lieutenant General P.X. Kelley with its headquarters in Florida. Under the new plan, Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps units would come under the direct command of the force, Pentagon officials said, adding that the new command would include two airborne divisions, four air wings, a Marine amphibious force and several aircraft carrier battle groups.

FORMER DEFENSE SECRETARY ON PRESENCE IN MIDEAST

OW011954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1937 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Former Defence Secretary Harold Brown called today for a built-in presence of U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf to "deter Soviet military adventurism and contain Soviet political penetration." Speaking on (U.S.) security policy in southwest Asia in the School of Advanced International Studies, the former secretary said that Soviet political military encroachment in the region is more likely to be deterred by conventional military strength.

He holds that military balance in the region is important even in peacetime. A dangerous political contest between the Soviets and the West is already under way in the region, he said. Even in the absence of Soviet military attack, the likely military prospects in case of such Soviet invasion will influence peacetime political attitudes in the region. "The West faces a number of obvious disadvantages in this military balance," he said. The Soviets are much closer geographically to the region and they have "very extensive bases" both in South Yemen and Ethiopia, both close to the Persian Gulf.

He believes that too visible U.S. presence will increase the risk of internal unrest of many nations of the Gulf. In order to be able to move rapidly into the region on indications of an active and imminent Soviet threat, he said, "We need major prepositioning of stocks and modest handling capabilities to receive U.S. forces."

He also pointed out the importance of movement toward the resolution of Arab-Israeli disputes, including the prospect of some settlement of the Palestinian issue.

FORMER TREASURY SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL IN ANHUI

OW021440 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Excerpts] Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, met Mr Blumenthal, former U.S. secretary of the treasury, his wife and other members of his party on 1 May. Mr Blumenthal was secretary of the treasury in the Carter administration. He is now a member of the board of the U.S. Chemical Bank and president of the U.S. Burroughs computer company.

In 1979, the then minister of finance of China paid a visit to the United States and held talks with then Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal on the release of frozen assets in each other's country. In their cordial conversation, the host and guest happily reviewed their friendly cooperation while both were ministers of finance. Zhang Jingfu said: We cooperated very well, which paved the way for the trade agreement between our two countries. Mr Blumenthal said: That was a very important negotiation. We now have very good relations owing to your achievements at that time.

Zhang Jingfu briefed Mr Blumenthal on industrial and agricultural production in our province and answered his questions. He then presented the American guest with a souvenir. Accepting the gift, Mr Blumenthal asked that Anhui send a student to study computer and (?computing) science at the University of Michigan with his company paying the tuition and living expenses for a 2-year period. Zhang Jingfu thanked him for the offer.

Mr and Mrs Blumenthal and their party arrived in China on 26 April for a visit at the invitation of the Bank of China. After their meeting and talk, Zhang Jingfu threw a dinner in honor of Mr and Mrs Blumenthal and their party.

Zhang Farewell to Blumenthal

OW031946 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal and party left Tunxi, Anhui, today for a visit to Shanghai.

When Mr Blumenthal and party left Hefei on the morning of 2 May, they were seen off at the Daoxianglou guesthouse by Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee; his wife, (Hu Xiaofeng), and (Li Qingquan), president of the Anhui chapter of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Zhang Jingfu and Mr Blumenthal warmly embraced and bid farewell to each other.

Mr Blumenthal said cheerfully: We have had a good time in Anhui. It is a pity we can stay only for so short a period. But we have spent 2 happy days here. Zhang Jingfu said: We hope that you will have opportunities to visit Anhui again.

Before his departure from Anhui, Mr Blumenthal answered questions from reporters of the ANHUI RIBAO and this station at the Tunxi airport. He said: U.S. Government leaders and the American people both feel that the relationship between the United States and China, built on the basis of the Shanghai communique, is extremely important. I believe that all Americans hope that Sino-U.S. relations will develop continuously on this suitable basis.

He said: I am happy to see that since the normalization of relations between our two countries, economic and trade relations between our two countries have developed constantly and steadily. The prospects of economic and trade relations between the two countries will become increasingly better.

On the purposes of his current visit to China, he said: I have come to China this time for three purposes. First, I wanted to see the changes that have taken place in China since my visit in 1979. Second, I wanted to see the units that have trade contacts with the Burroughs Company. Third, I wanted to see my old friend, Mr Zhang Jingfu.

Blumenthal, now a board member of the U.S. Chemical Bank and president of the U.S. Burroughs Company, said: In Hefei we visited the scientific and technological university. We hope that our company will be able to cooperate with the university and other scientific research institutes. We also hope that Anhui will export some electronic computer elements to the United States.

KANG KEQING MEETS U.S. WOMEN SCIENTISTS IN BEIJING

OW021530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a cordial conversation with a women scientists delegation from the United States led by Dr Cherrill Spencer here this evening. Present at the meeting were Lei Jieqiong, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation and vice mayor of Beijing, and 10 Chinese women scientists including Li Minhua. After the meeting, Kang Keqing gave a dinner in honor of the guests.

The delegation arrived in China on April 21 at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation. The visitors toured Shanghai, Wuxi, Nanjing and Xian, where they visited factories, a people's commune, schools, a hospital and a children's palace. The guests also had discussions with Chinese scientists and technicians, and toured sites of historical interest.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS GOVERNOR OF IDAHO

OW031520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Wan Li today had a talk on economic development with John V. Evans, governor of the State of Idaho, Mrs Lola Evans and their party. The governor briefed Wan Li on Idaho's experience in agricultural development and desert control. The vice premier said, "We can cooperate with you in this regard."

Also present were Chinese Minister of Forestry Yong Wentao and the Interim Charge d'Affaires of the U.S. Embassy J. Stapleton Roy.

The guests arrived April 21 at the invitation of the Ministry of Forestry.

SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS REPORTED FOR 21-30 APR

OW041344 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese troops continued their armed provocations along China's Guangxi and Yunnan border in late April killing and wounding many Chinese soldiers and civilians.

According to statistics compiled by departments concerned, Vietnamese troops created 27 armed provocations in Chinese border areas in Guangxi and Yunnan from 21 to 30 April. The following were the main incidents:

--At 1950 on 22 April, Vietnamese troops fired five shells at Dongxing township of China's Fangcheng County in Guangxi. The Dongxing printing house was hit and its production was interrupted because of the resulting fire.

--On 23 April, Vietnamese troops fired 21 shells of propaganda leaflets into the Dongxing township. The leaflets viciously attacked China's domestic and foreign policies.

--At 0830 on 25 April, Vietnamese troops fired at the commune members working in the fields of Jiangping commune in Fangcheng County. Eleven commune members were wounded. At 1255 on the same day, Vietnamese troops shelled the Baikan village of the Tansan commune in Fangcheng County. At 1333 on the same day, Vietnamese troops fired at the masses digging sand at the Dongxing water pumping station.

--At 1500 on 26 April, Vietnamese troops fired shells at the Tansan township in Fangcheng County, destroying more than 30 civilian houses.

--On the morning of 27 April, Vietnamese troops intruded into the Chinese territory and seized commune member Yang Ziping (male, 18-years-old) who was catching crabs along a river in the Songbo production brigade of the Dongxing commune in Fangcheng County. In the afternoon on the same day, Vietnamese troops fired at the border guards cutting firewood outside the people's armed force department in the Tansan commune. Border guard Chen Daqing was killed by bullets.

--At 0720 on 29 April, Vietnamese troops fired at the masses playing on the basketball court in Tansan township. At 1100 on the same day, Vietnamese troops again fired at the Tansan school disrupting classes and causing a stampede in which many students were injured.

--At 1340 on 30 April, Vietnamese troops fired at the Tansan township with heavy machine-guns. At 1540 on the same day, they again fired at Tansan commune's weaving mill.

--At 1120 on 28 April, Vietnamese troops fired at the Shanjiao village in Tianpeng commune of Yunnan's Funing County, wounding five commune members.

--At midnight on 30 April, Vietnamese troops fired at areas in Tianpeng commune in Funing County, forcing commune members to leave their houses and hide in caves. They were unable to conduct normal production and lead a normal life.

HOANG VAN HOAN INTERVIEW WITH BEIJING REVIEW

OW011347 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 30 Apr 81

["Recent" interview with Hoang Van Hoan, former SRV National Assembly Standing Committee vice chairman by Beijing REVIEW--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Please, what is the economic situation in Vietnam now? What influence does it have on Vietnam's political and social situation?

[Answer] Vietnam's economy ordinarily has good conditions for development. However, over the past 5 to 6 years, it has rapidly deteriorated and is now collapsing. The 1976-80 5-year economic development plan, set forth by the Le Duan clique at the fourth party congress and containing very high and attractive targets, has now gone completely bankrupt.

In agriculture, Vietnam's production has declined every year. Food shortages run up to some 2 million tons each year. Meat, vegetables, beans and sugar are extremely scarce. The quantity of food that must be imported annually has been increasing at such a rate that no country is able to meet it.

In industry, the very statistics made public by the Le Duan clique reveal that the total output value has fallen seriously. The lack of raw materials, power, technology and labor force has prevented Vietnam from producing enough to satisfy its minimum requirements. Even needles and thread have to be bought from foreign countries.

In trade, the state practically has no goods to sell. All goods are usually monopolized by dishonest merchants. Without goods to sell, the state has no money to pay the wages of cadres, workers and government employees and has to ask for postponement.

Due to the aforementioned situation, the people's material life is very poor. The ration of food and other necessities allocated to the people is already low, yet, not enough is sold according to schedule.

Morally, the people are worried, downhearted and dissatisfied because the entire political apparatus has completely lost its revolutionary nature. Factionalism, authoritarianism, graft, corruption, bribery and oppression of the people have become very widespread. In such a society, such vices as gambling, prostitution, smuggling, theft, robbery and murder are rampant. Sometimes they are carried out in an organized manner. Reports on such occurrences in NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN are by no means unusual. Without a basic change in policy the aforementioned situation can only become increasingly more serious.

[Question] What, in your opinion, is the cause of this serious situation in Vietnam? What is the attitude of the majority of Vietnamese people now?

[Answer] Vietnam is a backward agricultural country. Naturally, it would encounter a number of difficulties in economic rehabilitation and reconstruction after 30 years of continuous war and grave and successive natural disasters. However, the main cause of the current critical situation is the Le Duan clique's aggressive and bellicose policy. After Vietnam's complete liberation, instead of healing the wounds of war and rebuilding the country, the Vietnamese authorities proclaimed Vietnam to be militarily the third strongest country in the world and sent armed forces to control Laos, invade Kampuchea and engage in continuous provocations against China. They have mobilized all manpower and material resources throughout the country to carry out entirely unnecessary acts of war to the extent that there remain only old and weak people, women and children in the rear area.

The Vietnamese people, who are being exploited and oppressed, do not put their hearts into their work and production. Moreover, the Le Duan clique, clinging to a foreign power, has sold national interests down the river to serve a foreign global strategy, thus turning Vietnam into a dependent country in economic, political, military and diplomatic fields and confronting it with the danger of completely losing national independence.

However, the Vietnamese people have had a glorious revolutionary tradition. Their revolutionary activities over the past few decades were definitely not accomplished for the sake of living in the current tragic situation or for their fatherland to become a colony once again. All the Vietnamese people are dissatisfied with the Le Duan clique's rule and are expressing their dissatisfaction in one way or another. I am confident they will one day rise up to smash this criminal rule.

[Question] Recently, in talking to newsmen in Moscow, Xuan Thuy uttered anti-Chinese statements. Please, what is the truth about Sino-Vietnamese relations?

[Answer] With regard to the truth about the relations between Vietnam and China, I have dealt relatively in detail in my article: "The Truth About the Vietnam-China Militant Friendship That Cannot Be Distorted." Vietnam-China relations generally can be divided into two periods--those before and after the establishment of the Chinese Communist Party.

During the first period, although there were years when aggressive and antiaggressive wars took place, wars were followed by friendship. The peoples of the two countries, for the past few thousands years, lived harmoniously with one another. Since the establishment of the Chinese Communist Party, the relations between the peoples of the two countries were built on the revolutionary basis of jointly fighting a common enemy. Particularly after China's liberation, comprehensive relations of militant solidarity developed. President Ho Chi Minh often used the phrase "as between both comrades and friends" to describe these relations.

The Le Duan clique's frantic opposition to China and its relentless sabotage of the Vietnam-China militant friendship only prove that it has betrayed President Ho Chi Minh's correct line. Anyone who defends its aggressive and bellicose policy and acts--whether he is Xuan Thuy, Nguyen Co Thach or any other diplomatic cadre--can only be a liar.

The militant friendship between the two countries cannot be wrecked by anyone. The current dark situation does not represent the true character but only a temporary phenomenon. The Vietnamese people, who know how to think and distinguish right from wrong, will certainly join efforts and struggle to restore and develop the Vietnam-China friendship. Surely this dark cloud will be dispersed and rays of peace and friendship will shine everywhere. As for myself, I shall exert all my efforts to contribute my part to fulfilling that sacred historic mission until my last breath.

AFP: PRC BACKS KAMPUCHEA NONCOMMUNIST GROUPS

OW040502 Hong Kong AFP in English 0443 GMT 4 May 81

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (AFP)--China today gave formal notice that it would back the "organisation" of non-communist resistance movements fighting Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

Observers saw this as an apparent indication that the People's Republic is ready to provide aid to these forces. The Chinese position was announced in a commentary published Monday by the Beijing REVIEW.

China which provides military aid to the Khmer Rouge, has repeatedly announced its support for all the "patriotic" movements opposed to the pro-Hanoi Cambodian regime which came to power in January 1979 when Vietnamese forces ousted the Khmer Rouge regime.

"China supports the organisation of non-communist armed forces in Kampuchea (Cambodia), fighting in coordination under the banner of resisting Vietnamese aggression, the various armed forces will deal heavier blows at the invaders," the Beijing REVIEW--which is published mainly for foreign consumption--said.

This stance comes in the wake of reports from the Thai capital, Bangkok, that China recently made a substantial arms delivery to a non-communist Cambodian movement, observers note.

"It is important for countries upholding justice to give Kampuchea resistance forces moral and material support," the REVIEW commentary added.

It reiterated Beijing's view on the need to form a coalition grouping the various anti-Vietnamese resistance forces in Cambodia.

DISPATCH NOTES KAMPUCHEAN BATTLEFIELD VICTORIES

OW020717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 2 May 81

["Bangkok Dispatch: Victory in Kampuchea's Border District--by Correspondent Yang Mu"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, 1 May (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean forces scored a number of victories in the country's major battlefields in the dry season November 1980-April 1981. The most significant is their victory in practically clearing the Melai Mountain District of Vietnamese in the 47 days beginning December 31 last year.

The Melai Mountain is the head of the Cardamom Mountains (Phnum Kravanh in Kampuchean) which lies along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier in western Kampuchea. On the military map of the Democratic Kampuchea forces, the Melai Mountain District extends from Poipet and Nimit in the north and extends 56 kilometers southward along Highway 502. It is about 20 kilometers wide from west to east. It has been bitterly contested since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

Late in April, this correspondent visited the district for the third time and was deeply impressed by the signal victory won by the Democratic Kampuchean Army there. Aided by guerrilla raids, the National Army hit out in force and succeeded in overrunning step by step nine Vietnamese strongholds in 47 days. They put out of action over 400 enemy troops and captured large quantities of arms and ammunition stocked there. With the exception of a section of some dozen kilometers close to Highway No 5, the whole district was free from Vietnamese occupation.

Division Commander Sok Piap told this correspondent that the dry-season operation was carried out in three stages. First, the National Army took the O Sralau Bridge on Highway 502 on December 31 last year and later stormed five enemy strongholds along the highway to the northeast of the bridge, thus cutting off the Vietnamese supplyline to the border town of Pailin by Highway No 5. Second, the Democratic Kampuchea forces captured the commanding peak of the Melai Mountain, Phnum Raung, which had been in Vietnamese hands for 18 months, isolating the 1,000 Vietnamese troops guarding the O Sralau airstrip. Three, on February 16, they overpowered those troops and took the airstrip and the Mak Heun Mountain stronghold.

Apart from greater mastery of the proper tactics to deal with the enemy in the district, the Democratic Kampuchean victory was also due to the sinking morale of the enemy. The Vietnamese who used to be very aggressive in the field, had then to hole up in their fortifications day and night. One of the stories related to this correspondent is that during a recent attack on a post, one of the Vietnamese soldiers inside threw out a note saying: "Please pound us with heavier fire and for a longer time, so we'll be excused for quitting this place."

The victorious operations in the district provided occasions for impressive display of popular support for the anti-Vietnamese struggle. Practically the whole of village No 2 turned out to help the National Army and a cumulative total of over 3,000 villagers volunteered to carry ammunition and food to the soldiers in the field and evacuate the wounded. Some 1,200 young people in the district have enlisted in the army in the last six months and thousands of people have moved from enemy-occupied areas to settle down in the district.

VODK CITED ON SRV USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OW030715 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today broadcast a statement by a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the Vietnamese aggressor troops for the widespread use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea. The statement, dated April 30, said "According to incomplete statistics, more than one thousand Kampucheans were poisoned in the 1980-81 dry season with nearly half of them killed." It said that apart from firing poisonous shells, the Vietnamese troops also sent aircraft and helicopters to spray toxic chemicals in remote areas. Especially they spread toxic chemicals to forests and water sources near villages.

According to another radio report yesterday, the Democratic Kampuchean forces killed a Vietnamese lieutenant colonel near the city of Siem Reap currently. One junior officer was also killed and three others were wounded in the action. The National Army in Siem Reap Province also wiped out about 50 Vietnamese troops during attacks on Vietnamese strongholds on April 21 and destroyed a bridge on Highway 6 on April 24.

VODK NOTES ON SRV DISMISSAL OF KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIALS

OW011604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today that the Vietnamese military authorities in Kampuchea dismissed on March 27 the governor of Kompong Chhnang Province from his post. The radio said the dismissed governor, Tauk Saring, had been fostered by the Vietnamese after their occupation of Kampuchea. Also removed from office at the same time was Sre Khan, magistrate of Kompong Trach District.

DK FORCES INFLICT CASUALTIES ON SRV AGGRESSORS

OW011243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have wiped out 200 Vietnamese aggressor troops in attacks throughout the country since mid-April, reports Radio Democratic Kampuchea. In the battlefield of Chhep-Theareabarivoat, northern Kampuchea, the Kampuchean Army and guerrillas assaulted a stronghold in Preah Neang Koal of Theareabarivoat District guarded by a Vietnamese company. After fifteen minutes of fighting, they killed 12 enemies. They took the stronghold on April 22 killed 20 enemy troops. The Kampuchean guerrillas raided two Vietnamese pillboxes in Kompong Sralau village of the district on April 14, killing 17 soldiers and wounding 15 others, destroying a number of weapons and a radio. The Kampucheans took a fortress in Kompong Svay on April 20, wiping out 20 enemy troops.

In the northwestern province of Battambang, the National Army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese fortifications in Pkoam village of Thmar Pouk District. In 15 minutes, the Kampucheans killed or wounded 32 enemies and destroyed a number of weapons, an ammunition dump and 11 barracks. The Kampucheans assaulted a Vietnamese battalion command and an outpost in Preah Pot hill of Sisophon District. The battle lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes with 25 enemies wiped out and three mortars destroyed. The guerrillas on April 26 captured a pillbox in Ampil Dret village of the district, which was guarded by a Vietnamese company, and put 32 enemy troops out of action.

The National Army and guerrillas assaulted an enemy depot in Kompong Som, after slipping into the southern port city on April 25. They killed nine and wounded 11 enemy men and destroyed three trucks and a quantity of materials.

In Kompong Cham Province, the guerrillas blew up a bridge on Highway 7. They attacked a Vietnamese vessel on the section of the river from Preah Angkor to Han Chey in Stung Trang District, annihilating 15 enemy troops and wounding some others.

The guerrillas were also active in Kratie and Preah Vihear Provinces. They wiped out 23 enemy men and wounded 38 others on April 16 and 19.

INDONESIA, LAOS ISSUE STATEMENT ON KAMPUCHEA

OW021328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Indonesia and Laos in a joint statement yesterday acknowledged that two sides were still far apart on ways to solve the Kampuchean crisis, according to reports from Jakarta. The statement was issued after Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut concluded his five-day visit to Indonesia.

Phoun Sipaseut said that Laos wouldn't attend an international conference on Kampuchean problem called for in the UN resolutions, Western news agency reports said.

Asked if there was a possibility of the Indochina countries attending an international conference on Kampuchea if ASEAN agreed to the Indochina suggestion of a regional conference, Phoun replied that such a compromise was unlikely.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen that the statement indicated the two sides acknowledged the differences in their respective positions. "There was nothing new" in Phoun's explanation of a regional conference on Kampuchea at the talks, he said. And he explained the ASEAN position as already expressed by Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo.

Representatives of Laos, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime of Kampuchea held talks in Vientiane, April 24. In their joint press communique issued after the talks, they once again attacked the UN resolutions that called for an international conference on Kampuchean problem, and decided to send the Lao official as their representative to ASEAN countries discussions on the problem.

Phoun had planned to visit Malaysia after his mission in Jakarta. But a UPI report said that Malaysia had informed him that a visit was untimely at the moment.

THAI PREMIER PREM MAKES LABOR DAY SPEECH

OW011602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Bangkok, 1 May (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon today called on Thai workers across the country to cooperate with the government so as to ensure good results in carrying out the program for developing the urban and rural economy. In a Labour Day speech over the radio this morning, Prime Minister Prem said, "The government sincerely hopes for a full cooperation on the part of the workers for the sake of the nation's prosperity, progress and stability."

He stated, "In the next five years the government will devote its efforts to implementing the program for the urban and rural development with the aim of increasing the people's income." "The government will also encourage industrialists to be on good terms with the workers so as to pave the way for investment," he added.

This morning, over 50,000 workers and office workers from various trades held a meeting in celebration of International Labour Day.

VISITING PAPUA NEW GUINEA OFFICIAL MEETS LEADERS

Huang Hua Hosts Banquet

OW021842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua said here this evening: "The Chinese people are ready to join the people of Papua New Guinea in supporting each other and synchronizing their actions in joint efforts to promote peace, security and stability in the Asian-Pacific region." Huang Hua made this remark at a banquet he gave here this evening in honor of Iambakey Okuk, deputy prime minister and minister for transport and civil aviation of Papua New Guinea, Mrs Okuk, and their party.

Okuk said: "We share your concern, and that of many other responsible nations at the threat to world peace, and the very real international instability, created by the aggressive policies and actions of the Soviet Union."

Mr and Mrs Okuk and their party arrived in Beijing this afternoon for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They were greeted at the airport by Huang Hua and his wife.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, Huang Hua said that the Government of Papua New Guinea pursues an external policy of peace and neutrality, opposes aggression, expansion and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. "It opposes big power rivalry in the South Pacific region and actively promotes the cause of unity and cooperation in this region, playing an important role in the 'South Pacific forum'", the Chinese vice premier said.

He said that both China and Papua New Guinea are now facing the common task of national reconstruction. "For this we need a peaceful international environment," he said. "But contrary to our wishes, the present world is intranquil and the international situation turbulent and tense. The main source of the turbulence and instability is the hegemonistic aggression and expansion. The ambitious hegemonists are meddling everywhere and harboring evil intentions for the South Pacific. We are glad to note that in the current complex and changeable international situation, the South Pacific nations are vigilant against the hegemonists' expansionist schemes," Huang Hua said.

Okuk said in his toast that, following the deplorable Russian invasion of Afghanistan, Papua New Guinea took strong and positive steps to register its sense of outrage at the illegal invasion of another country. "We have prevented Soviet vessels entering our ports; we have halted a fisheries cooperation arrangement; we withdrew from the Moscow Olympic games; and we have cut off Papua New Guinea official visits and scholarships to Russia," he said. Okuk declared that these actions would continue as long as the Soviet invasion was not ended. He said that the Soviet Union has taken a strong interest in the South Pacific. "The growing Soviet interest in our region is more than just a coincidence. It is the kind of danger we do not need."

In conclusion, Okuk said, "The present world situation means that small countries like Papua New Guinea need good, strong and genuine friends." "During this visit, it will be my aim to strengthen our friendship in a way that benefits both our countries and our people," the deputy prime minister said.

Talks With Huang Hua

OW031305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua held talks here today with Iambakey Palma Okuk, deputy prime minister and minister for transport and civil aviation of Papua New Guinea. They reportedly recalled the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. They shared the view that further strengthening of economic cooperation and trade relations between the two countries is in accord with the interests of the two peoples. Both sides expounded their views and positions on current international situation.

Representing the Papua New Guinea side at the talks were Mr Jeffrey C. Wall, advisor to the deputy prime minister; Mr John Gaius, secretary of the Department of Transport; and Mr William Dihm, deputy secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Representing the Chinese side were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Lian Tianjun, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OWO31518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--"China and Papua New Guinea share the same points of view on many important international issues," said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today at a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Iambakey Okuk and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Zhao praised Papua New Guinea for its policy of safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, opposing foreign interference and strengthening cooperation among countries in the South Pacific region. "We admire the clear stand of Papua New Guinea in opposing Soviet hegemonist aggression against Afghanistan and the Vietnamese regional hegemonist occupation in Kampuchea, and for demanding the withdrawal of Soviet and Vietnamese troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea," he said.

During their conversation, Okuk said he had a fruitful talk in the morning with Chinese Vice-Premier Huang Hua on international and bilateral issues. "We hope to develop friendly relations and cooperation with China," he said. Okuk reiterated his country's stand against hegemonism. "Papua New Guinea supports an international conference on Kampuchea," he said. The two sides also hoped to strengthen their economic and technical cooperation. They said there are broad prospects for Sino-Papua New Guinea economic and trade cooperation.

Premier Zhao expressed his hope for keeping constant contacts between the two countries' leaders to promote mutual understanding and friendship. He asked Okuk to convey his regards to Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister Julius Chan.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin was present at the meeting. Mr and Mrs Okuk visited the Palace Museum (Forbidden City) this afternoon.

XINHUA SURVEYS EUROPEAN MAY DAY ACTIVITIES

OW021210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Demands for jobs, higher wages and an end to inflation highlighted May Day celebrations in several European countries.

More than 15,000 Parisian laborers in response to a call by the General Confederation of Labor, paraded in the rain from the Republic Square to the Paris opera house, shouting slogans against unemployment. The French Democratic Confederation of Labor called a rally of several thousand people at the Square of Bastille, which was crowned with a program of songs and dances. Another group of several thousand laborers observed May Day at Plateau Beaubourg, calling for unity of all trade unions. Celebrations were also held in other major cities as Marseille, Lyon and Lille.

In Britain, a "people's march for jobs", sponsored by Britain's Trades Union Congress in protest against mass unemployment, which has now exceeded 2.5 million, and the government's economic policies, left Liverpool yesterday. Started by a contingent of about 300 people, mostly jobless, the procession is expected to grow to be 100,000-strong when they arrive in London through dozens of cities at the end of the month with a petition urging the government "to make full employment its first priority." The celebrations in London included a rally of about 1,000 people described by one of the speakers as a demonstration of the "determination of working people to fight against mass unemployment."

In Lisbon, about 100,000 people held parades in the capital pressing for higher pay and a better living and opposing unemployment and inflation. The paraders also denounced fascism and racism. Rallies or parades were also held in other parts of Portugal to mark the day.

In Italy, hundreds of thousands of laborers held rallies or parades in a dozen and more cities including Rome, Milan, Bologna, Taranto, Trieste and Turin, the keynote being opposition to the government plan to revise the sliding pay system. In Rome, dozens of thousands of people parading from Piazza Colosseo to Piazza San Giovanni held placards calling for dignified popular unity, untouched sliding pay system and combat against imperialism, hegemonism and superpowers.

MORE EEC FUNDS FOR AFGHAN, KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

OW011644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--The European Economic Community (EEC) yesterday announced new contributions to the international emergency aid program for Afghan and Kampuchean refugees, according to reports from Brussels. Under the decision, EEC will provide \$18 million for Afghan refugees in Pakistan and \$8.2 million for Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, as additional contributions to international relief efforts.

EEC also called on its member states to increase their individual share of contributions to the relief funds for the refugees.

BRITISH JOURNALISTS END VISIT TO HEILONGJIANG

SK300351 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, a delegation of journalists from England headed by (Lide Zhenjingchou), editor of the (?DAILY TELEGRAPH), left Harbin on the afternoon of 29 April after visiting our province. The delegation arrived on 27 April and during its stay visited the No 2 hospital affiliated to the Harbin Medical College, the Harbin clock, watch and instrument manufacturing plant and the office of HEILONGJIANG RIBAO.

It also took a sightseeing tour on the Songhuajiang River.

The delegation is composed of editors and reporters of several major British newspapers. Responsible persons of HEILONGJIANG RIBAO greeted and saw off the delegation at the airport. Responsible persons of HEILONGJIANG RIBAO and the provincial foreign affairs office received and held talks with the delegation.

XINHUA ON FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT'S MIDEAST TOUR

OW011949 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 1 May (XINHUA)--Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, visited two Gulf countries of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates from April 27 to 30. He was the third Western leader to visit the Gulf area following U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher in less than one month.

Schmidt's tour of the Gulf area is part of the common efforts made by the Western countries to check Soviet expansion in this area. It is also an important step taken by West Germany to strengthen its position in this strategically important area and to consolidate and further develop its economic and cooperative relations with these two oil-producing countries. His four-day visit shows that the talks were centred around three major points -- the situation in the Gulf area, the Middle East issue and bilateral economic cooperation.

Speaking to T.V. reporters after returning home on April 30, Schmidt emphatically pointed out that Saudi Arabia had expressed "great concern" over Soviet military activities in its neighbouring countries. At a news conference in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates, on the same day, he declared that the Gulf countries had been concerned over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its attempts there. But he differed with U.S. Secretary of State Haig as to how to cope with Soviet expansion, he added. Schmidt said that the countries in this area had hoped to keep themselves out of the superpowers' rivalry and that the Gulf countries were fully obligated to maintain peace and security in this area. Consistent with this viewpoint, Schmidt, during his Saudi Arabia trip, explicitly held that Saudi Arabia should buy necessary weapons to defend itself. West German press widely reported that West Germany will sell to Saudi Arabia weaponry which will include the most sophisticated Leopard-II tanks. Despite his indication that Germany cannot sell weapons at present because of internal disputes, Schmidt said that the matter had been referred to during the talks and that West German companies concerned had made contacts with Saudi Arabia "in disregard of his advice." Saudi Arabia has expressed the hope of strengthening its defence without, as far as possible, applying to the superpowers for help.

Schmidt proposed to take the solution to the Middle East problem as "an urgent matter." He maintained that only by solving the conflicts between the Arab countries and Israel can the Soviet Union be prevented from taking advantage of the situation to exert its influence. He also reiterated the four-point position of the European Community concerning the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the need to bring the Palestine Liberation Organization into the peace talks. His attitude was appreciated by the host country as it clearly differed from that of Haig who, during his visit there, referred only to the Soviet threat while attaching insufficient importance to the conflicts between the Arab countries and Israel.

Chancellor Schmidt's approach to the Gulf and the Middle East problems differs from the U.S. line. This drives home the fact that the interest of the Federal Republic of Germany, as an economic giant thriving on foreign oil, does conflict sometimes with that of the United States though they share the larger interest of containing Soviet expansion.

Saudi Arabia is the biggest creditor of West Germany with its oil accounting for one-fourth of West Germany's oil imports. The United Arab Emirates's oil accounts for six per cent of West Germany's oil imports. Saudi Arabia agreed to strengthen economic cooperation and the United Arab Emirates allowed West German firms to explore its oil resources. The fact that West Germany has for the first time had access to the oil-producing countries in the Gulf area was considered as a very important economic gain obtained by Schmidt through his tour. Economic circles in West Germany placed much hope on Schmidt's Gulf area tour, for they neither want to see Soviet expansion harm their interests nor want firms of the United States, Japan, France and Britain to come into these countries in case of the latter's cooler relationship with West Germany.

It was reported that the West German Government had pledged itself to "play a major role" in the construction of these countries in a long period to come.

NATO SOUTHERN COMMANDER ENDS VISIT TO TURKEY

OWO21236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 2 May (XINHUA)--NATO Southern Europe Allied Forces Commander-in-Chief Admiral William Crowe left here for Naples, Italy yesterday afternoon after concluding a three-day visit to Turkey.

The Turkish paper DAILY NEWS reported today that he had talks yesterday with Turkish military leaders mainly on problems within the southern flank of NATO. He also met separately with the Turkish Head of State and Chief of General Staff of Armed Forces General Kenan Evren and Second Chief of General Staff General Neodet Ozturun. Their talks were centred on the command area problem over the Aegean Sea, the paper added. Since Greece rejoined the NATO last October, the NATO Southern Europe Allied Forces Command has been helping Turkey and Greece to negotiate their dispute over the Aegean command area so as to coordinate their defense efforts there.

BELJING RIBAO ACCUSES STUDENTS OF 'TROTSKYISM'

OW031106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 3 May 81

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (AFP)--Activist students from prestigious Beijing University have been accused of "Trotskyism" for having compared the Chinese regime to "a new ruling class." This accusation, a serious one in China, appeared in a political report by the Beijing University Communist Party Committee, the Beijing DAILY revealed today.

The university party committee rejected the "totally erroneous" viewpoint held by the students, noting that it stemmed from "the theories of the Western Bougeoisie, Trotsky and Chinese Trotskyist elements." The report also blamed the activists for invoking theories set out by the "Yugoslav anti-Marxist (Milovan) Djilas" in his book "The New Class."

This is the first time official reference has been made both to foreign and Chinese Trotskyism and to the disgraced Yugoslav politician in the course of a clampdown on the Chinese dissident movement which first appeared in 1978. The Beijing DAILY said that the accusation was only being leveled at "a small number of students" but admitted that their "erroneous opinions have some degree of influence at Beijing University.

The newspaper added that although the party committee report was "well received" by the Beijing University students, it had stimulated "lively democratic discussions" during study sessions given over to it. Observers noted that the use of this phrase suggested that some participants at the meetings had voiced criticisms. Beijing University was one of the cradles of the Cultural Revolution and a hotbed of leftist agitation during the time of Chairman Mao Zedong.

The release of this political report attacking ideological tendencies opposed to the Chinese Communist Party parallels a new wave of repression against Chinese dissidents and sharp calls to toe the line to artists and writers likely to share their views. At Beijing University itself activists have been arrested for having criticised the regime during a local election campaign. The exact number of arrests is not known. The university leadership was recently reshuffled and university President Zhou Peiyuan resigned, officially because of his advanced years.

Trotskyism has always been condemned by the Chinese Communist Party which has remained faithful to Stalin. Since the founding of the regime in 1949 the few Chinese communists openly proclaiming themselves to be Trotskyists have lived abroad.

Milovan Djilas's book "The New Class" is also banned in China but observers believe it probably circulates in secret. In the book Djilas particularly attacked the privileges enjoyed by leaders and cadres in a communist regime. The Beijing DAILY also reported that the Beijing University Economics Department had produced a number of articles to demonstrate that it would be impossible for China to undertake capitalist style development. The articles have been produced in response to the "wrong opinions" raised by students at the university.

BELJING RIBAO ARTICLE REVIEWS 'BITTER LOVE'

HK020928 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by He Luo [0149 3157] "My View of 'Bitter Love'"]

[Text] Recently, I read the scenario "Bitter Love" from the No 3, 1979 issue of SHI YUE. Below are some of my opinions.

"Bitter Love" left me with a vivid impression. The theme the author stressed was "love" which was manifested by the protagonist Ling Chenguang, representing the intellectuals, who love the motherland to the point of being bitter. The "love" of Ling Chenguang was depicted with poetic passion and portrayed with an artistic brush, as was how he tolerated all sorts of torture and sufferings.

The veteran artist Ling Chenguang had led a very hard life since he was a small boy; he had been subjected to conscription, pursuit and capture by enemies. However, all these sufferings did not prevent him from loving his country and his people; he stood fast against all hardships and carried on with his struggles. When he saw Jun Jun, the girl who loved him, in a ship's compartment, and Jun Jun and her family earnestly advised him to go abroad with them, he said, "My view is the exact opposite of yours; the motherland is not hopeless, it is full of hope." He was resolute not to go abroad to hide from persecution by enemies. He boarded a foreign ship and drifted overseas. However, immediately after the liberation of the motherland, he gave up everything he had abroad and returned to the bosom of the motherland with his wife. When his wife was in labor on the ship, he still bore in mind that the baby should be born in the waters of the motherland and he called his daughter "Xing Xing" for the five stars of the Red flag. How about his life in new China? According to the scenario, other than the "nostalgic 50's," his misfortunes were too heavy for him to bear. However, Ling Chenguang was the same old man who bitterly loved the motherland. Even when the family was forced to move to a small room "without windows, without sunlight, without air...and the sky could not be seen," he still had the will to "create a broad world out of this cramped room." When his daughter Xing Xing wanted to go abroad with her boyfriend, he did not allow her to leave the motherland. He did not even mind when, being persecuted, he fled to sojourn in a reed marsh. When he lifted his head up and looked at the blue sky, he wanted to use blue paint to paint the sky. He struggled till the end of his life.

Ling Chenguang, the intellectual, the representative of the intellectuals of his generation showed us how profound was his love for the motherland.

However, how did the motherland repay people like Ling Chenguang? The play tells us: They were repaid with calumny and slander and were trampled and reduced to a mass of bruises, until they finally became exhausted and collapsed.

This is the scenario:

The veteran historian Feng Hansheng who fled to the reed marsh with Ling Chenguang said with a sigh "...I was never loved...I have loved all my life, yet all my love is unrequited. Not long ago, somebody guaranteed that I could safely leave the country; he said I could lead the most modern-style life abroad. I said, 'No, thanks! I'd rather lead a primitive life in the land of China!...' "Chenguang stared into the distance in a profound mood. He said, 'What an appropriate metaphor! Love unfulfilled, love unrequited...' " Ling Chenguang trembled as he stretched among the reeds. He could still hear the voice of Feng Hansheng: "...I have loved all my life, yet all my love is unrequited..."

Xing Xing wanted to go abroad, she "plucked up all her courage," and said to her father "... Papa! You love our country and have suffered for your bitter love... However, does the country love you as you love it?" "Like a bolt from the blue, Chenguang was dizzy, immediately he leaned against the wall, he could not find the words to answer this question."

From this description, we can see that the theme of the play is not simply "love." What it says is that the intellectuals love the motherland; however, the motherland does not love them.

Therefore, the more the author portrays the love of Ling Chenguang's generation and that of Xing Xing's, the second generation, how they "were infatuated with the motherland," and were "the stubborn lovers" of the motherland, the more it reveals how the motherland had let them down, and how ruthless the motherland was. Thus, their love had no basis. The "love" that the author depicted "was vividly and positively and naturally manifested" "through the plot of the play." (words of Engels) However, the love turned to hatred.

As we can see, at the very beginning of the play, a "flock of wild geese flying in the sky formed the Chinese character 'men'" [the character resembles a reversed "v"] and "a voice was singing softly and proudly:

"Oh...

"What a joyous majestic flight.

"In the sky we fly and write the character 'men.'

"Oh, how lovely,

"She is the most noble image in the universe..."

In the play, the author describes more than 10 times how the wild geese were arrayed in the sky resembling the shape of the Chinese character "men," but how about Ling Chenguang who walked beneath the wild geese? He "ate and swallowed greedily" raw fish and "swallowed the grain stolen from rat holes." As Feng Hansheng said, "The civilized man of the 1970's eats the food of the people in 2000 B.C."...and so on and so forth. Isn't such a scene shocking and dreadful? Certainly, the conclusion we draw is: In this country, the people are not treated as human beings. The author and other people might say that the play aimed at exposing the deeds of the "gang of four." Certainly, despite some rather odd plots in the play, it is undeniable that it did reveal the tyranny of the "gang of four," and had some authenticity when it depicted how the intellectuals were persecuted. However, the problematic part of the play is that it mixed the new society up with the old one and confused the upheavals stirred up by the "gang of four" with the whole country.

It is very clear to all of us that the "gang of four" does not represent our motherland; the "gang of four" are the criminals of our motherland. How can we confuse the "gang of four's" persecution of intellectuals with the country, and say that the motherland does not love her own sons and daughters, not even the patriotic intellectuals? As for the distinction between the old and the new society, we must not mix them up. It is a pity that "Bitter Love" has confused the new society with the old one. For example: The song "We Are in Love Under the Starlight" was sung three times, and there was a slight difference each time, which merits our deep thoughts.

During childhood, the song goes like this:

"So generous is the sun,

"It paves the road we meet with beautiful flowers;

"So tender is the moon,

"It reflects the sparkling tears in our eyes;

"So intimate are the stars,

"They teach us to talk our bosoms out..."

Before the liberation, they sang:

"The sun is still as generous as it used to be,

"But we are now living in different corners of the world;

"The moon is still as tender as it used to be

"But I have lost the one beside me;

"The stars are still as intimate as they used to be,

"To whom should I pour out my heart?"

After the liberation, the song goes:

"The sun is too unkind

"To shed a trace of light for our reunion;

"The moon is so cold that

"It casts shadows on the path to meet you;

"The stars are merciless and

"None is comparable to your passionate eyes...."

Why was the sun before the liberation "so generous," "still as generous as it used to be," and why should it turn "unkind" in the "decades" (more than 10 years, of course) after the liberation? The moon before the liberation was "so tender," "still as tender as it used to be," and why should it "cast shadows" after the liberation?

This indicates that the author is not only depicting what happened during the 10-year catastrophe; instead he depicts what happened during the "decades," and, what is more, the screenplay presents to the readers an impression that life in the "decades" after the liberation was worse than it had been before.

The screenplay gives us the impression that the reason for the intellectuals' tragically unrequited love for the motherland, and for the lack of even "one trace of light" for "decades" was superstitious, feudal "deification." The screenplay states: "...Fog and mist are rising up...he could see a majestic and magnificent temple...when he walked into the pitch-black main hall, the smoke from incense was coiling and dancing; the huge figure of buddha was no longer golden; it was black in color." It was "blackened by smoke from the worshippers' incense." To whom is the play alluding? Isn't it crystal clear? It is undeniable that there were mistakes in line in our politics. However, there is still room for improvement in the socialist system, and we must persistently eliminate the influences of feudalism. Even though the leader of our party committed some mistakes in his latter stage, is it fair to say that the man, who was portrayed by others as "god," never brought any benefit to the "worshippers?" (I am quoting from the play. Let us take it to mean "the people.") Furthermore, can we say the respect for the leader is all "deification?" As a matter of fact, was the 10-year catastrophe not directly caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who promoted "deification" by all means and who did great harm to the people by making use of the "god" figurehead? There is a distinction in principle between the mistakes of Chairman Mao in his latter stage and the counter-revolutionary acts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Wasn't it the CCP and Chairman Mao who led us in launching arduous struggles and liberating China from the three big mountains, so that our socialist construction is acknowledged by people all over the world? And wasn't it our party that finally smashed Lin Biao and the "gang of four?" On this question, anyone who passionately loves the party and the socialist motherland will have a clear understanding. Why should Ling Chenguang, "who passionately loves the motherland and is the hopeless lover of the people," be "unable to find words for an answer" when his daughter said to him in remorse, "You love our country, but does the country love you?" Moreover, the play shows people searching everywhere for Ling Chenguang after the "gang of four" had been smashed. But Ling Chenguang "uses the rest of his energy to draw a question mark on the clean white soil, and the period under the question mark was his own frozen body." After reading this, the readers cannot help but feel that Ling Chenguang was disappointed with the motherland. If not, what else comes to their minds?

It is right that we should learn a lesson from some previous errors. However, descriptions as ghastly and as bloodcurdling as "bitter love" and all the unfair metaphors it uses will at the very least create some negative, pessimistic sentiments in society! Isn't it true? It is said that at present there are people who think that "the moon abroad is brighter than in China," and they have lost their patriotic spirit. Moreover, when the CCP Central is bringing order out of chaos, and the whole country is working hard for the prosperity of our country, what sort of attitude should we adopt? We should not cling to elegies; instead we should sing a battle song! The revolutionary's aspiration is to transform heaven and earth with concerted efforts. We should not follow the example of Mayakovsky and Yesailin who lost faith in their own existence and who thought that "the love boat is wrecked by the rocks of life."

As an old intellectual, I have not had life experiences like Ling Chenguang's. However, there is no need to bear witness. Who would not admit that the CCP is steering forward amid storms and thunder? Who would not admit that the motherland will grow strong and prosperous in the new Long March? It is indeed true that men are the most valuable of all, and we should "sing loudly and write the character 'men' in the sky." However, the value of men lies in the fact that they are able to give out light and heat. If there are people who are still recalling their painful experiences, would they please turn grief into strength? Everybody who passionately loves the country should be earnest and down-to-earth and devote arduous efforts to their work. Only then will the country be revived.

AFP: GUANGMING RIBAO CRITICIZES NOVELIST WANG MENG

OWO21309 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 2 May 81

[By Charles-Antoine de Nercliat]

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (AFP)--A prominent Chinese novelist, Wang Meng may become the next victim of an on-going campaign in the official press against writers and artists depicting "the seedy aspect" of life under socialism. The intellectual GUANGMING DAILY today spoke of a controversy over the works of 47-year-old Wang Meng who is reportedly accused by "some people" of "depicting the seedy aspect of things."

The veiled criticism of Wang Meng is considerably milder than the sharp attack by the People's Liberation Army newspaper last month against author Bai Hua, whose screenplay of the film "Bitter Love" was shot last year but blocked by censors, was branded as "un-patriotic" and anti-socialist.

Over the past weeks the official press has been urging Chinese writers and artists to exalt positive results of socialism in China. However analysts noted that the GUANGMING DAILY indicated that the works of Wang Meng, one of the leading victims among the fiery young intellectuals of the 1957 "rectification" campaign, "represented an incitation to eliminate what is pernicious and to struggle for a better life."

While Wang Meng is being accused by his detractors of being obscure, his supporters point out that he has accomplished brilliant aesthetic research work, the GUANGMING DAILY added.

The attack of the army newspaper--which is not available to foreigners--on Bai Hua, himself a soldier, was carried by a certain number of newspapers, although not by the Communist Party organ, the PEOPLE'S DAILY. It was seen by analysts as a sign of growing irritation among the hawkish faction of the regime against artists and writers advocating a liberalization. In 1957, Wang Meng was sent to the countryside "to reform with the masses." He reappeared prominently on the public scene only 20 years later.

TELEVISION SHOWS LEADERS AT MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

HK040923 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin on 1 May begins its 1100 GMT newscast with a number of filmed reports on PRC party and government leaders celebrating May Day with the masses in various parts of the country.

The first film, a 7-minute report on the soiree and other activities held in the Great Hall of the People on 30 April, begins with a long shot of Hua Guofeng accompanying Sierra Leone President Stevens into the main auditorium to attend the performances. This shot lasts only some 10 seconds. After this Hua is not given any further special treatment, although he is shown again in a pan shot showing Stevens, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xianqian, Hoang Van Hoan and other Chinese leaders. This film consists mainly of excerpts of the song and dance performance on the stage and games played in other parts of the building.

The second film shows Ye Jianying attending a song and dance performance in an unidentified small hall in Shanghai and shaking hands with the artists after the show. Ye appears to be in good health and is seen walking unassisted. The film is only 1 minute long.

Then, after a short report on Deng Xiaoping's reception of former FRG President Scheel on 1 May, the third film shows CCP Vice Chairman Chen Yun, Vice Premier Yao Yilin, Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tie Ying and Governor Li Fengping attending a small-scale musical performance in Hangzhou on 1 May. In this 2-minute film almost as much time is devoted to Chen Yun and Yao Yilin as to the performance.

The fourth film shows Hu Yaobang in Jinan on 30 April watching a small Beijing opera performance, shaking hands with the artists and speaking to a group of model workers. This 1.5-minute film is in black and white.

The last film shows Jinan PLA units Commander Jao Shoukun, First Political Commissar Xiao Wangdong, Political Commissar Bai Rubing and Shandong Provincial Governor Su Yiran reviewing a military parade in Jinan on 1 May. Not much military equipment is seen in the parade, except for a few cannons. The heaviest weapons seen are several rocket launchers.

YANG JINGREN, OTHERS ATTEND MINORITY MAY DAY EVENTS

OWO21846 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1518 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Representatives of various nationalities, members of the visiting group of minority nationalities throughout China, celebrated the 1 May International Labor Day together with some of the advanced workers on the financial and trade front of the capital this evening at the Jingxi guesthouse. Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council, Jiang Ping and Hu Jiabin, vice ministers of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and responsible persons of departments concerned attended the get-together.

The entire gathering was filled with an atmosphere of national solidarity and fraternity. The representatives of various nationalities of the visiting group sat together with the advanced workers on the financial and trade front of the capital, and they cordially talked with each other and exchanged experiences. Representatives of minority nationalities from border regions and other areas of the motherland performed theatrical pieces with distinctive national features and native flavors. The central national song and dance ensemble also performed at the gathering.

LEADERS COMMEMORATE MAY 4TH MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

Wei Guoqing PLA Address

OWO21257 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1202 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The PLA General Political Department on the afternoon of 2 May held a ceremonious meeting among PLA organs and units stationed in Beijing to commemorate the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement. Over 2,000 persons attended. Wei Guoqing, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department, spoke at the meeting, which was presided over by Liang Biye, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department.

After reviewing the historical contributions of the May 4th movement and the glorious tradition of China's youth movement, Wei Guoqing pointed out: Young people in PLA units should not only play the vanguard role in the four modernizations drive but also in fostering spiritual civilization. He said: The "four have, three stresses and two fearlessnesses" [have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; stress soldiers' appearance and bearing, courtesy and discipline; fear neither hardship nor sacrifice] put forward by the General Political Department are both the basic requirements for fostering spiritual civilization in our army and the goals in our efforts to train and bring up young people. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said that the General Political Department's slogan of "four have, three stresses and two fearlessnesses" is very good. The PLA may go ahead implementing it.

Wei Guoqing said: To carry on the tradition of the May 4th movement and foster spiritual civilization, young people in the PLA should make an effort to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, scale the heights of scientific and cultural knowledge, master the skills to build a modernized revolutionary army and build socialism, and conscientiously learn from Comrade Lei Feng and heroes and models so as, even on very common work posts and in daily words and deeds, to gradually cultivate the spirit of "four haves, three stresses and two fearlessnesses."

Wei Guoqing also said: In launching activities to foster spiritual civilization, we should modestly learn from the people of the whole country.

Finally Wei Guoqing called on the young people in the PLA to rally closely round the party Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, firmly implement the line, principles and policies in effect after the third session of the party Central Committee and be determined to make contributions for the people, the motherland and mankind.

Further Report

OWO22126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Some 2,000 youth representatives from the PLA units stationed in Beijing attended a ceremonious meeting this afternoon to commemorate the 62d anniversary of the great May 4th movement. The slogans "Carry forward the 'May 4th' Patriotic revolutionary tradition" and "Study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and be vanguards in promoting socialist spiritual civilization" were chanted, and the song "Learn From the Good Example of Lei Feng" resounded through the meeting hall, where outstanding CYL members, new Long March shock fighters, activists in learning from Lei Feng, advanced individuals in doing youth work and the broad masses of young fighters assembled in a joyful mood.

Wearing shining CYL badges, Comrades Wei Guoqing, Wu Xiuqian, Liang Biye, Gan Weihai, Huang Yukun, Yan Jinsheng, Zhu Yungqian, Shi Jinqian, Hua Nan and Chen Ying joined the young people in celebration.

In a speech delivered at the meeting, Wei Guoqing, director of the PLA General Political Department, first of all extended warm, festive greetings to all CYL members and other young comrades in the army. After reviewing the history of the youth movement since "May 4th," he pointed out: The revolutionary torch ignited by "May 4th" has now been passed to the hands of the present young generation, and the heavy historical task of achieving the four modernizations and building a socialist powerful country has fallen on their shoulders. The party Central Committee has pointed out that "the socialist country we are building should be highly civilized not only materially but spiritually as well." This is a glorious common task for the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country, especially the young generation. Our young people should play a vanguard role not only in the four-modernizations drive but also in fostering spiritual civilization.

He went on to say: Recently nine units in the country, including the trade unions, CYL and women's organizations, have proposed to develop a "five stresses" and "four beauties" campaign. In line with the spirit of the central authorities' instructions and on the basis of the characteristics of our army, the PLA General Political Department has also put forward a slogan of "four haves, three stresses and two fearlessnesses," urging all youths in the army to become revolutionary soldiers "who have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength, who stress soldiers' appearance and bearing, courtesy and discipline, and who fear neither hardship nor sacrifice." We thus urge them to be determined to contribute to the people, the motherland and mankind. This passes along the glorious traditions and embodies the purpose of our army. It is a basic requirement for our army in fostering spiritual civilization as well as our work target for training the young people. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said that the slogan of "four haves, three stresses and two fearlessnesses" put forward by the PLA General Political Department is very good, and army units should act accordingly.

Referring to the work of young comrades in army units to inherit and carry forward the "May 4th" tradition and to foster spiritual civilization, Wei Guoqing pointed out: First, efforts should be made to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Second, it is necessary to strenuously study military technology and tactics and to learn scientific and cultural knowledge. Third, it is necessary to conscientiously learn from Comrade Lei Feng and other heroes and models. Fourth, the work should be done at all times so as to make progress bit by bit. In addition to the above, it is also necessary to learn humbly from the people throughout the country.

Finally Wei Guoqing expressed the hope that the broad masses of young comrades in the whole army would inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of the "May 4th" movement, rally closely round the party Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, firmly implement the line, principles and policies in effect since the third session of the party Central Committee, resolutely carry out the important principle of further economic readjustment and political stability set forth by the work conference of the party Central Committee, and go all out to foster socialist spiritual civilization. The young comrades, he urged, should strive to temper themselves into new men with "four haves, three stresses and two fearlessnesses," and they should be determined to contribute to the people, the motherland and mankind!

Speeches were also delivered at the meeting by Cao Huailiang, an outstanding CYL member and fighter of the Beijing air force unit noted for his deed in breaking ice to save a student; Cao Huiying, an athlete of the "1 August" team who won honor for the motherland and the people's army; and Wang Zonghuai, former director of the youth department of the PLA General Political Department and deputy political commissar of the Second Artillery Corps.

Also present at today's meeting were responsible persons of various PLA branches and services, the national defense science and technology commission, the general office of national defense industry, military academies and the Beijing PLA units, as well as comrades who were participants in the all-army youth work conference.

Li Xiannian at Youth Meeting

OWO40606 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--The May 4th Youth Festival, a festival of unity for the struggle of the young people in our country, has arrived. On the morning of 3 May, the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council called a symposium of advanced youth for learning from Lei Feng and representatives of advanced youth collectives throughout China at the Huaren Hall in Zhongnanhai, and happily extended festive greetings to the young people of all nationalities throughout the country. They sincerely hoped that youth of the whole country would carry forward the patriotic tradition of the "May 4th" movement and the spirit of Lei Feng, uphold the four basic principles, build China with determination and act as vanguards of the new era in building a socialist spiritual and material civilization.

Li Xiannian, Fang Yi, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Wan Li, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi, Xi Zhongxun, Kang Keqing and other comrades arrived at 0900, cordially shaking hands with the young people to extend their sincere greetings. The average age among the 112 youth who attended the symposium is 26. All of them are outstanding youth representatives who have distinguished themselves in learning from Lei Feng, fostering new habits, and building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. Some of them are national shock workers of the new Long March, "1 March" Red flag bearers, model workers, combat heroes, outstanding service personnel, outstanding athletes, outstanding Youth League cadres, outstanding assistants to Young Pioneers, and three-good students.

Guo Yahu and Tong Ling, representatives of the Chinese table tennis team who took seven titles at the 36th world table tennis championship tournament were special symposium guests. They were warmly applauded by all participants, extending welcome and greetings to these two outstanding Chinese athletes who have won great honor for the motherland.

The symposium of advanced youth for learning from Lei Feng and representatives of advanced youth collectives was sponsored by the CYL Central Committee, and presided over by Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee. An introductory report on the advanced deeds of some youth representatives attending the symposium was delivered by Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee.

After listening to the report, Comrade Li Xiannian happily declared: I have come here to learn from you, and I also congratulate you on your achievements in various fields. We have noticed the epitome of a new outlook in the younger generation as reflected by you. He encouraged young people to advance unceasingly, uphold the four basic principles, and strive for still greater achievements in accomplishing the four modernizations.

A speech was delivered by Comrade Peng Chong on behalf of the party Central Committee. He said: The "May 4th" movement is a great patriotic movement. We are determined to take over the torch of patriotism which has been held aloft by the "May 4th" movement, and pass it on from generation to generation. In promoting patriotism today, we must not only cherish and maintain every single mountain and river of our motherland and our longstanding culture and outstanding national traditions, but should also make still greater efforts to cherish our established socialist system and our great motherland which adheres to the socialist road, and to strive for building our motherland into a modern and powerful socialist state. As has been pointed out by the party Central Committee, the most lofty mission and honor of youth of the current era is to fight for the future of socialist China. This is an important mark of our new patriotic upsurge and also the fundamental quality that must now be possessed by every Chinese youth. In order to carry forward the patriotic spirit and heighten our national dignity and confidence, it is important for the masses of young people to study and be familiar with the history of our nation, especially the modern history, and to understand the historical achievements of our party in leading the revolution and national construction over the past 60 years as well as the rich experience accumulated over the past 31 years since the founding of our country. By doing so, you will be able to really understand the truth of "there can be no new China without the Communist Party" and "only socialism can save China," to uphold the four fundamental principles, and to resolutely take the road of achieving a Chinese type of modernization in accordance with the actual conditions of our country. To this end, it is necessary to understand the past of our motherland, grasp what we have today, and work hard to create a glorious future. Young people of the "May 4th" era sacrificed themselves to save our nation, and the youth at present must work hard to build China with firm determination. Every son and daughter of our nation must go all out to make the country strong and do a better job in building our country with our wisdom and hands, so that China can stand proudly among other nations throughout the world.

Comrade Peng Chong said: The spirit of democracy and the scientific approach promoted by the "May 4th" movement are also of important significance for us building a modern and powerful socialist state. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, especially since the third plenary session, we have been working hard to promote socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. However, socialist democracy and the socialist legal system cannot be separated. A democracy without the socialist legal system, the party leadership, discipline and order is definitely not socialist democracy. We must continue to formulate a series of laws, decrees and regulations so that our democracy is institutionalized and guaranteed by law to provide full protection for the people's democratic rights.

A scientific approach is also indispensable to young people of the new era. Young people should not only devote themselves to gaining cultural knowledge and catching up with modern science and technology, but should also work hard to learn how to arm their minds with a scientific world outlook of dialectical and historical materialism and to use them to guide their own practices. Meanwhile, young people should also unceasingly gain a better understanding of nature, increase their ability to transform nature, and become more skillful in carrying out the modernization drive and solving other real problems.

Comrade Peng Chong said: As a great new cultural movement, the "May 4th" movement waged a struggle against the old culture, old thinking and old habits in a resolutely uncompromising spirit, and promoted a new culture, new morality, and new social practice for the first time in the modern history of our country. We now call on the people to step up the building of a spiritual civilization with high degrees of socialism, while building a material civilization with high degrees of socialism. This call is actually to carry forward the tradition of the "May 4th" new cultural movement under new historical conditions. Our youth should not only make greater efforts to raise their own scientific and cultural knowledge, but should also use communist ideals, ethics and sentiments to encourage themselves to advance. Activities of learning from Lei Feng, fostering new habits, and promoting "five stresses and four beauties" are being carried out among the people of the whole country, particularly among the masses of young people. All this represents a major part and concrete form in building a socialist spiritual civilization. This is a matter of far-reaching significance. Tens of thousands of Lei Fengs and large numbers of heroic and exemplary elements in all fields are needed in our New Long March. We must rely on them to carry forward the communist spirit and morality among the masses of people gradually, and convert them into a powerful current for achieving our revolutionary goal. Therefore, we must mobilize forces in all areas to carry out these activities in a down-to-earth way and keep such activities going for a long period to help more people foster the communist ideal, cherish the motherland, the socialist system and the Communist Party, concern themselves with the future of the motherland and the destiny of mankind, consciously and strictly observe discipline and fight heroically for revolutionary interests as well as for the interests of the party and the people.

Comrade Peng Chong hoped that the party committees and governments at all levels and all other departments concerned would show loving care for, and pay attention to, youth work. Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out wholeheartedly: New China should think about young people and show solicitude for the growth of the younger generation. This should be considered as a tradition of our party and also an important manifestation of the superiority of our socialist system. We must uphold the four fundamental principles and educate our youth with the communist spirit in actual practice so as to bring up a new generation of socialism with ideals, morality, education and physical strength. To pave the road for healthy growth of young people, efforts should be made to carry out various tasks with better results and in a down-to-earth manner and to create conditions for gradually solving the personal problems and real difficulties among the young. Attention should be paid to bringing advanced youth, and educating the masses to "learn from every single advanced element" at the same time. Comrade Peng Chong also thanked and comforted comrades who had worked painstakingly for the growth of young people and made contributions to youth work.

In conclusion, Comrade Peng Chong said: Our party, motherland and people place great hopes on the younger generation. The party calls on you and also has full confidence in you that, like youth in the "May 4th" era, you will certainly love the great motherland, build China with determination, and become vanguards of the new era.

Speeches were also delivered at the symposium by Gong Zhenglin, youth league secretary of the Shanghai No 3 bicycle plant; Zhang Zanying, female manager of a refreshments service center in Qianmen Street in Beijing's Chongwen District; Guo Lianrui, female night soil collector from Jinan Municipality, Shandong; Jia Pengzhang, deputy CYL secretary from Guantao County of Hebei Province; Chen Yisun, party branch member of the second group of the 1977 class of Qinghua University's Chemical Industry Department; and Li Junjia, political instructor of a certain PIA unit. They pledged to live up to the expectation of the party, county and people on the younger generation, shoulder the responsibility of building China, and to study and work hard and dedicate their youth to socialist modernization.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

KYODO: CCP ALMOST DONE WITH LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE

OWO20335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0227 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing 2 May (KYODO)--The Chinese Communist Party has almost completed reshuffling its leadership prior to the forthcoming Central Committee session, informed sources said Friday. The sources quoted an unnamed party official as telling a Japanese Socialist Party delegation that the personnel reshuffling was "almost over." "New appointments to major provincial and municipal posts have also been completed," he was quoted as saying.

The party official did not elaborate, only saying that "speculating about sectional strife within the Communist Party would be seeing things the Japanese way," the sources said. He was apparently referring to widespread speculation that Chairman Hua Guofeng might be relieved of his post at the Central Committee meeting.

The party official also told the Japanese visitors no basic change in the party policy line will result from the coming session, expected late this month or in June, according to the sources. He was also quoted as saying that the party Secretariat headed by Secretary General Hu Yaobang was in firm control as "the front line command."

PARTY OFFICIAL STRESSES CCP LEADERSHIP ROLE

OWO30649 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 2 May 81

[Article by Deng Liqun, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee: "Socialist Modernization Will Be Out of the Question Without the Leadership of the Communist Party "]

[Excerpts] The objective social development of China calls for building the country into a modern, powerful socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization. This is the common aspiration of the 1 billion Chinese people of various nationalities. The CCP is worthy of leading this great cause. The broad masses of the people firmly believe in and have no doubt about this point.

Why? First, since its founding, the CCP has written the realization of socialism in China into its programs, for which the party has heroically fought for 60 years. The CCP, the vanguard organization of the working class, has built the broadest and deepest ties with the masses of the people. It consists of the most advanced and outstanding elements of all nationalities with a working-class consciousness in China. The party fought in the vast rural areas of the country for more than 20 years to seize political power throughout the country. It destroyed the feudal rule and carried out the land reform and the socialist transformation of agriculture, thus winning deep trust and admiration from the peasantry. It can be said that since the beginning of history, no other political parties in China have ever had as deep a mass base as has the CCP. Also, no other political parties have ever been the core of unity for 1 billion people as the CCP is. This is exactly the most important condition for the CCP in leading the people in achieving socialist modernization.

Second, a socialist society, the initial stage of communist society, is built on the basis of modern production. In China, only the working class is so closely related to such large-scale production and represents the new productive forces and the direction for historical development. The Communist Party embodies the fine moral character of the working class and inherits and carries forward the fine traditions of the working people of the Chinese nation, which have formed over thousands of years. Thus, only the Communist Party can successfully lead China onto the socialist road and represent the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people.

Third, the Communist Party is the only party that has led the Chinese people in successfully carrying out the socialist revolution and construction for over 30 years. Thanks to the Communist Party's leadership, scientific socialism has become a reality in China, and the socialist system stands noble and firm in the eastern world after defeating all kinds of sabotage by enemies from all sides. We have eliminated the system of exploitation and the exploiting classes and have established the socialist political and economic systems. We have carried out economic construction in a planned way, developed industrial and agricultural production and built independent and relatively complete industrial and national economic systems, thus laying an initial material foundation for socialist modernization.

China's fixed industrial assets in 1980 were 26 times the total of fixed industrial assets the old China had accumulated in nearly 100 years. Compared with 1952, the output of grain, cotton yarn, coal, electricity, petroleum and steel increased nearly 100 percent, 3.5 times, 8 times, 39 times, 239 times and 38 times respectively in 1980. Considerable developments have been made in all undertakings. As a result, the cultural and material lives of the people have noticeably improved.

Fourth, while leading the socialist revolution and construction, the CCP has made mistakes because of sabotage by enemies, mainly by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, and because of inexperience and conceit in the wake of victory. These mistakes include the serious ones of the 1958 "Great Leap Forward" and the 10-year "Great Cultural Revolution." Particularly the "Great Cultural Revolution," during which Lin Biao and the gang of four ran amok, brought a great catastrophe to the people throughout the country and caused the most serious setback for the party and the state since the founding of the PRC. In addition, there are still defects in party and government work as well as unhealthy tendencies and some undesirable elements in the party. Thus, a small number of people recognize the party's ability to have led the new democratic revolution but doubt in varying degrees whether it is capable of leading socialist modernization. Although this doubt is by no means accidental, it is untenable. True, the CCP has committed mistakes, including serious ones. However, this is no reason why the party cannot lead socialist modernization. As no human being makes no mistakes, a political party, and even the Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class, should not be required to make no mistakes. Furthermore, China is a country with a vast territory and a large population, and the situation is extremely complicated. Also, the cause we are undertaking is a completely new one.

The question here is not whether or not the party has committed mistakes but what mistakes it has committed and how it has handled them. The mistakes the party has committed since 1957 are generally of a leftist character. In other words, these mistakes have been committed out of the hope to carry out the socialist revolution and construction at a faster tempo and as a result of being overanxious for quick results while failing to clearly understand and grasp objective laws. More consideration has been given to the long-term interests of the people than to their immediate interests, and this has harmed both the immediate and long-term interests of the people. Most comrades have made mistakes out of their good intentions of doing more for the people. These are mistakes because their subjective wishes do not conform to objective reality. Because of their nature, such mistakes are far more meaningful in human history than the so-called shrewdness and correctness of the ruling class in a capitalist society in exploiting the people and grabbing superprofits.

An indication of a serious political party is that it admits and exposes its own mistakes, scientifically analyzes the circumstances in which such mistakes have been made, and takes effective measures to correct them. The CCP is exactly such a serious political party. In the early 1960's, it was the party that corrected its mistakes made during the "Great Leap Forward."

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, it is the party again that has comprehensively cleared up its mistakes of left deviationist ideology which had shackled the party for a long time. The party is still drawing lessons from its experiences in various fields. Such serious self-criticism is a demonstration of the party's vitality. Facts have proved and will continue to prove that the party, and the party alone, is capable of leading socialist modernization to success.

In the course of the struggle for the realization of communism and the emancipation of all mankind, it is hard for the Communist Party to avoid recruiting some people whose aim is to seek certain immediate gains, and even some bad elements may worm their way into it. Some people have fallen behind the ranks, others have betrayed the party and still others have carried out sabotage activities. However, a far larger number of people have become firmer and stronger with each passing day. This is the inevitable process of constant growth of the party's strength.

The party has eliminated the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Likewise, no alien elements who can cause serious harm to the people's interests and the party's reputation will be allowed to remain in the party. The party will help those comrades who have fallen behind the ranks for the time being to correct their mistakes, overcome their unhealthy practices and continue their advance.

The CCP's great intrinsic strength has been proved by the glorious achievements it has made over the past 60 years, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The great CCP is the only leader for China's socialist modernization. It is a historical conclusion that China's socialist modernization will be out of the question without party leadership.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON WESTERNIZATION MOVEMENT

HK300957 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Luo Yaojiu [5012 5069 0046] and Zheng Jianshun [6774 0494 7311]: "Westernization Advocates and Westernization Movement"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] How to assess the historical role of the advocates of Westernization is an important issue involved in the study of the historical period of the Westernization movement. Some scholars have lumped the Westernization movement with the advocates of Westernization. While affirming the progressive role of the Westernization movement, they have improperly affirmed the role of advocates of Westernization, interpreting it as "reformist" and describing the main figures among the advocates of Westernization, Zeng Guofan, Zuo Zongtang, and Li Hongzhang, as "successors" to landlord class reformists Gong Zizhen, Wei Yuan and Lin Xezu. They have even held that the advocates of Westernization acted according to the "New" Collection on Government" prepared during the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. Some have said that the then prevailing "advanced thinking" was the thinking of the advocates of Westernization. All that they have said boils down to the idea that the advocates of Westernization stimulated the development of history and represented "progress."

As to whether such a new idea can be accepted, we must have a discussion.

THE ADVOCATES OF WESTERNIZATION ARE NOT PROGRESSIVE REFORMISTS

The advocates of Westernization asserted themselves when the Qing government suppressed the Taiping revolution. They established an armed landlord corps, cooperated with foreign forces of aggression, bought foreign guns and artillery, and wickedly tried to exterminate the Taiping army. They introduced the system of "levying a transportation tax on traders." They expropriated provisions and funds for troops. They made both the businessmen and common people suffer. All that they did ran counter to the principles of reform.

As far as the leaders of the advocates of Westernization are concerned, Zeng Guofang was a successor to the Confucian school of idealist philosophy represented by Cheng and Zhu, which limited people's thinking. Zuo Zongtang and Li Hongzhang also stuck to classics. They did not inherit the reformist ideas then introduced by Gong and Wei. Gong Zizhen's ideas calling for the criticism of society and for reform and Wei Yuan's ideas calling for "changing what is ancient," "giving people every convenience" and "not sticking to the law" had nothing in common with what was represented by Zeng, Zuo and Li. Lin Zexu was a patriot resolutely resisting foreign aggression. Zuo Zongtang also claimed some credit in resisting aggression from Czarist Russia. Zeng and Li were no match for him. But none of them measured up as Lin's "successor." In fact, the predecessors of Zeng, Zuo and Li were not Gong, Wei and Lin. Their successors were not reformists either but rather people like Yuan Shikai.

What did Zeng, Zuo and Li "inherit" from Gong, Wei and Lin? They changed the real meaning of Wei and Lin's idea of "learning foreigners' skills." They not only "learned" from but also "borrowed" foreign troops. They did not use foreign skills to "fight foreigners." Instead, they used them to "exterminate renegades." The Taiping army, the Nian army, the Hui army and other peasant rebel armies were all ruthlessly suppressed by the "skills" acquired by Zeng, Zuo and Li and the foreign troops "borrowed" by them, stained all over with the blood of peasant rebel armies, they managed to keep the tottering Qing government going along the road of semicolonization. If we affirm their role in maintaining semifeudal and semicolonial rule and order and if we think that it was better to maintain than to overthrow such an order, then this is senseless.

Some scholars have cited the ignorance and stubbornness of the diehards in order to disprove that the Westernization advocates were reformists and progressives. Of course, the superstitious, foolish and decadent ideas of the diehards and their hackneyed "theory" were indeed causes for indignation. However, were the Westernization advocates above foolish acts and speeches? It was none other than a Westernization advocate, Governor of Jiangsu Shen Baozhen, who ordered the dismantling of the first railroad in China (Shanghai-Wusong railroad) and who had the steel rails steeped in water. Though the Westernization advocates were different from the diehards in their attitude toward new things, what they advocated did nothing to help change the social nature of China. The cherished title of "a progressive" should not be freely bestowed upon the bureaucratic Westernization advocates.

The role of the Westernization advocates was condemned by reformist Kang Youwei as follows: "The establishment of foreign trade schools, the setting up of mining companies and the use of electrical wiring, machinery, steamers or iron vessels--all these have produced no noticeable signs of change. They could only serve as a cover-up for traitors." Liang Qichao also wrote: "...for 30 years, well-known officials Zeng Guofan, Wen Xiang, Shen Baozhen, Li Hongzhang, Zhang Zhidong and other fellows (engaged in the promotion of Westernization)... have failed to change the basic features of China or its customs. ...any change brought about is inconsequential. ...can they have done anything to keep China from being weak and from perishing? In my opinion, they have done nothing, for that matter." (Liang Qichao's "Account of the Coup of Wuxu Year (1898)," p 83) Reformists universally held that the Westernization advocates' "new administrative" measures could not serve the goal of "making the country rich and strong" and could only further weaken China. It can be seen that the reformists went on the historical stage as the opponents of the Westernization advocates, criticizing and negating what they did. The former did not share the same line with the latter, and still less could the reformists assume the role of "successors."

The "New Collection on Government" prepared in the later stage of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom reflected the ideals of contemporary intellectuals with democratic tendencies who imitated the West in creating new ways of production. Such ideals within the scope of capitalism cannot be equated with the thinking of the Westernization advocates calling for the "imposition of Western things on a Chinese system."

There are fundamental differences between the two. Regardless of the contradictions and twists and turns of history, there could not have been anything as strange as the "practice" of the main part of the "New Collection on Government" by the butchers who suppressed the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. Just a glance at the "New Collection on Government" will make us understand everything. The "New Collection on Government" said that if someone knows how to make a foreign train, he "should be granted a patent. The imitation of his product should be allowed after a given period of time. If he is willing to make public the secrets of his production formula, he should be allowed to do so." "Regarding water transport," "anyone who can should be encouraged to build his own vessel." "When it comes to the exploration of mineral deposits, anyone who discovers gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, coal, salt...should be encouraged to report the discovery and be awarded the title of an official that entitles him to the mobilization of people in exploiting the relevant mineral resources." These and other rules encouraged the people to invent or create something new, to set up factories for production purposes, to open mines and take up construction projects and to develop capitalist production among the people. Did the advocates of Westernization encourage the people to "carry out" these measures? Did the Westernization advocates put forward such advanced thinking? No.

Of course, the peasants could find no ways to establish a new society. But the peasants could seize political power and smash the state machinery. In the middle of the 19th century, with capitalist factors already in existence, such a peasant regime could generate capitalist tendencies compatible with the laws of historical development, due to the influence of prevailing factors of the era. The "New Collection on Government" was no example of wishful thinking. The blueprint envisaged by it was basically practicable. It was not realized, not because of its own weaknesses but because the Westernization advocates suppressed its followers, turning the new social blueprint into a scrap of paper. The advocates of Westernization were to blame.

SUPPRESS THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITALISM

The advocates of Westernization first strangled the champions of the "New Collection on Government" and then suppressed and hampered the development of national capitalism.

The development of modern industry was a natural result of the influence of the invasion of foreign capitalism. The leaders of the Taiping revolution had come under such an influence. In the later stages of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, weapons like guns predominated in war, tending to take the place of weapons like knives and swords. Li Hongzhong was sober enough to realize this. In a memo to the emperor, he said that if we did not learn how to manufacture boats and guns and artillery, and if the people were allowed to "copy foreign methods secretly and produce something new" and "bring what they could do to bear on us," then we would be in for trouble. Given the weapons that our officers and soldiers had traditionally used, "How could we defend ourselves?" Therefore, he believed that this was a matter that called for immediate attention. ("The Handling of Affairs Concerning Foreigners From Beginning to End," vol 25, written in the Tongzhi Dynasty) The advocates of Westernization not only saw the influence of advanced Western productive forces on China but also wanted to use this influence to strengthen their faction, in order to attain the goal of maintaining semifeudal and semicolonial rule. That was all that they wanted.

However, in spite of all this new productive forces could not be suppressed. With endless vitality, they continuously paved the path for development despite suppression.

In 1872, the establishment of the Jichanglong spinning mill by an Overseas Chinese businessman of Guangdong, Chen Qiyuan, marked the birth of the national capitalist industry. It set the trend for the launching of contemporary industry among the people and represented the correct direction for the development of national capitalism.

To support the government-owned military industry, the Westernization advocates also launched some government-sponsored civil enterprises to "collect funds for troops." Later, "because of poor results, such enterprises gradually came under official supervision." Zhang Zhidong, known as a hero in launching government-owned industries, "vigorously promoted weaving and iron smelting in Hubei and Guangdong. The railroad administration of Hanyang and the weaving, textile, hemp-weaving and spinning bureaus of Wuchang were run on such a large scale and were so well planned that they had no match several decades later. Unfortunately, due to poor management, such enterprises were unprofitable and were only exploited as a means for the invasion of foreign capital. This was a great misfortune for the new industry of China." (Yang Quan, "China's Industry in 50 Years") "Poor management" was a fatal blow to government-owned industries. That is to say, the government-owned industries did not represent the capitalist relations of production but rather the decadent feudal relations of production. They showed a total lack of vitality.

Another measure adopted by the Westernization advocates in launching industries was to run enterprises on a joint basis with businessmen, or to have businessmen invest in enterprises run under the supervision of the government. This gave a number of businessmen, landlords and bureaucrats a chance to invest in modern industry. The original intention of the Westernization advocates was only to use the capital of businessmen to support their Westernization effort. It was not their intention to develop capitalism. They used outmoded feudal operation methods to control these government-supervised enterprises. The control over them was no less strict than their control over the government-owned industries. As a result, these enterprises could not be properly developed. Most of them ended up either closing shop or falling into the hands of private businessmen or foreigners. Investors started out full of confidence but ended up bitterly disappointed. Those who had committed their money to such ventures wanted to back out. Those who had not had "second thoughts." In the book "Li Hongzhang," Liang Qichao said: "Li Hongzhang's efforts in the commercial field...had no results in any one particular area. Only government supervision over enterprises was to blame." The reformists knew the Westernization advocates better than people in later generations did. Their assessment was correct.

It can be seen that the relations of production represented by private enterprises run under government supervision or joint government- and privately-owned enterprises were not suited for capitalist productive forces but only seriously hampered the development of capitalist productive forces. The main problem was that after acquiring the "skills" of foreigners, the Westernization advocates were unwilling to change the old customs of China and "used the old customs in developing the skills." ("The Westernization Movement," vol 1, p 487) The results of applying the feudal relations of production to the management of modern enterprises were self-evident.

True, many landlords, businessmen and bureaucrats who invested in government-supervised enterprises or joint government- and privately-owned enterprises became bourgeoisified. But this was not the achievement of the Westernization advocates but rather a product of "the situation." This "situation" arose at the height of the Westernization movement following the invasion of foreign capitalism and at a time when national capitalism was under the influence of advanced Western productive forces, a situation that kept asserting itself to find its own way of development despite the shackles of feudalism and the oppression of foreign capital. This was a result achieved by exploiting the Westernization advocates. Historical development was independent of the subjective will of the Westernization advocates.

Some scholars believe that given the then prevailing situation, private enterprises run under government supervision and joint government- and privately-owned enterprises represented an ideal form, as the businessmen willingly sought government protection. In my opinion, this was a transient phenomenon. At their initial stages, some enterprises had to rely on government support and on the influence of the Westernization advocates in order to counter local feudal influences.

But caught between the devil and the deep blue sea, "almost none of the private industries run under government supervision were a success. Those private factories in a disguised form were also beset with problems and were seldom profitable because bureaucratic practices had not been eliminated. Two factors were responsible for their failure: 1) confidence in the versatility of officials and gentry and lack of attention to technical personnel; 2) excessive dependence on foreigners, with control over projects gradually seized by foreigners." ("Data On the History of Modern Industry in China," first edition, p 5) It can be seen that the government afforded businessmen no protection but only did them harm.

Also, in setting up machinery and weaving bureaus, Li Hongzhang called for patent rights for a 10-year period. After establishing the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, he opposed two Taiwan steamers trading in the north, as he "considered it an infringement on the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's area of operation." ("The Westernization Movement," vol 8, p 442) Monopoly policies like this have now been praised in some articles. It was held that this could not constitute an obstacle to the development of capitalism. The argument was that monopoly is a capitalist feature and is necessary. Such an argument can hardly be accepted. The reason was that China's capitalism was then at its initial stage and had not reached the monopoly stage. Also, there is a basic difference between the Westernization advocates' arbitrary decision and Western capitalist monopoly. One represented the shackles of feudalism and the other was a natural product of a high development of capitalism. Such a feudal claim to monopoly did not allow free competition. Using political force it suppressed the development of national capitalism. At that time, a British expert on Chinese problems said: The Chinese "authorities are in the habit of interfering with private enterprises, thus seriously hampering progress. ...Not until China learns to leave commercial enterprises to private business men and learns to view national finances from the national standpoint and not from the standpoint of an individual or a locality, will there be hope for the large-scale development of the industrial movement." ("The Westernization Movement," vol 8, p 442). Even foreign bourgeois scholars then held that the Westernization advocates' economic policy was harmful to industrial development. What arguments do we have today for absolving the Westernization advocates?

The champions of the Westernization movement were the Westernization advocates. The participants in the movement included landlords, businessmen, the bureaucrats turned national bourgeoisie and the representatives of early thinking--early reformists. We must not only separate the national bourgeoisie arising out of the Westernization movement from the Westernization advocates but also separate early reformists from the Westernization advocates. What was carried on and developed by the advocates of reform was the thinking of early reformists and not the thinking of the Westernization advocates. We believe that this is an important line of demarcation that must be seriously analyzed in assessing the Westernization advocates and the Westernization movement and early reformists cannot be lumped with the other two.

The national bourgeoisie arose out of the Westernization movement and sought its own development in the course of the movement. Members of the national bourgeoisie set up small enterprises among the people or invested in government-supervised private enterprises or joint government- and privately-owned enterprises represented by the Westernization advocates, and became representatives of new productive forces. This was at first unexpected by the Westernization advocates. The Westernization movement brought about positive results that completely ran counter to the wishes of the Westernization advocates. The historical significance of the Westernization movement lay in its setting the trend for the introduction of the machinery industry giving rise to the birth of the national bourgeoisie.

This marked the beginning of the history of the development of Chinese national capitalism and created a material foundation and a class foundation for the political reform and revolution of the national bourgeoisie and the overthrow of feudal despotic rule. The development of national capitalism near the end of the Westernization movement in the 1890's was more obvious. This pointed to the irrepressible vitality of new productive forces and relations of production. It also showed that the national bourgeoisie represented progressive social forces.

Early reformists appeared in the role of spokesmen of the new bourgeoisie and cried for the development of capitalism. They advocated imitating the West and following the industrial and commercial road toward wealth. They urged "privately running" industrial and mining enterprises, doing away with the outposts of the tax office, reducing taxes on businessmen, and giving businessmen every facility, so as to "make the people rich."

Just as Ma Jianzhong said, "A county aims for prosperity and strength. It seeks strength to become prosperous.... With precious mineral deposits untapped and mines unopened, how can we keep our coffers from being exhausted and keep the people from being poor? ... Britain, the United States, France, Russia, Germany and British India have all become prosperous through trading." ("The Westernization Movement," vol 1, p 403) "If China is to get rich, there is no better way than to export more and import less. ... To export more, we must concentrate on making China's existing exports (such as silk, tea and so forth) sell well. ... To import less, we must copy foreigners' products and compete with them (in such items as cotton cloth, cotton yarn and so forth). In addition, 'in tapping precious mineral deposits,' we must 'make proper arrangements according to priorities.'" "In making arrangements, it should be our basic aim to let businessmen form their own companies." (ibid, pp 404-410)

Hu Yufen said: "If China is to produce goods through government-owned factories, then in 100 years it can achieve nothing. We must allow all provinces to establish their own factories and the people to operate them as they see fit. ... Thus, everyone has profit motives and fears of losses and is devoted to an enterprise heart and soul in a bid to beat the Western system." ("Data on the History of Modern Industry in China," 3d edition, pp 15-16, compiled by Chen Zhen)

Zheng Guanying said: "We must train people at schools and discuss politics at the parliament, the ruler and the people united as one and those at the top and the bottom sharing the same thoughts." Only this may be interpreted as "the entity." On the other hand, "boats, artillery, guns, mines, railroads and electric wiring" may be summed up as "utilities." "China has given up the 'entity' in favor of 'utilities.' The two must be brought into harmony. Can we rely on nothing but fleets of steamships and networks of railroads?" He criticized the Westernization advocates for their relying on foreign countries by seeking Westernization. He said that they "followed everything at every level rigidly without making any changes" and gave up the idea of establishing a parliament, which provided the basis for prosperity and strength." ("An Inaugural Issue on Alarmist Talk in a Peaceful World")

These obvious cries for the development of capitalism far exceeded the ideological realm of the Westernization advocates. They reflected the aspirations of the new national bourgeoisie and were of a progressive nature.

Following the development of national capitalism, the ideas of reform put forward by Ma Jianzhong and others were inherited and developed by the bourgeois reformists. Thus, the idea of an overall reform of the feudal system to facilitate the development of capitalism was advanced. Historical progress followed. The greater the historical progress, the more the reactionary features of the Westernization advocates were revealed. Faced with the swift current of reform, they quickly took the same stand as the diehards.

Li Hongzhang cooperated with the group represented by the empress. After Zhang Zhidong published the "Collection Offering Advice for Study," he and Li Hongzhang shared the same attitude toward the advocates of reform. Many of the early reformists joined the ranks of the advocates of reform. For example, among them were Zhang Guanying, Wang Tao, Rong Hong, and so forth. From the ideas of the Westernization advocates, which were different from those of early reformists, from the different road followed by the Westernization advocates and from their different role, we can basically see no ideological link between Westernization advocates and early reformists.

In sum, the contemporary Westernization advocates of China were enlightened, as far as the diehards were concerned. They were conservative, as far as reformists were concerned. They were butchers, as far as the revolutionary people were concerned. They were obstacles, as far as the development of national capitalism was concerned. Though the Westernization movement had brought China certain positive results, these could not be attributed to the Westernization advocates but should be attributed instead to the efforts the representatives of new productive forces, the national bourgeoisie.

PAPER HAILS OLD MAN WHO DONATED MONEY TO STATE

OWO40513 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 3 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--Today's RENMIN RIBAO reprints in its "Letters From Readers" column a reader's letter to NINGBO BAO about an anonymous old man who donated 2,000 yuan in savings to the state together with a special interview by NINGBO BAO on this matter.

In its special interview report, NINGBO BAO says: We located this old man in the rural area in Yuyao County. He is 55 years old and a cashier in a brigade-run brick and tile factory. He lives with his wife, originally worked with the No 1 prospecting team of the Ministry of Geology. He was sent back to his native place during the chaos that lasted for a decade because of a historical problem involving his family. In October 1979, in line with the established policy, his former unit issued his back pay retroactively. Upon receiving the money, instead of building a new house or buying some more new furniture, he bought only a transistor radio and deposited the rest of the money in the bank. When he learned about the financial deficit incurred by the state, he resolutely decided to donate 1,500 yuan in savings plus 500 yuan in cash to the state.

The NINGBO BAO special interview report says: When we explained the purpose of our visit, this old man said repeatedly: "This is what I should do. Don't mention it." As we were departing, the old man said emotionally holding our hands: "Our party and country will overcome the difficulties on the road ahead and become prosperous. The four modernizations will be realized!"

In reprinting the reader's letter to NINGBO BAO, RENMIN RIBAO appended an editor's note: While we do not encourage donations, the patriotic spirit of this old man is extremely commendable.

PLA UNIT USES SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHY TO LOCATE WATER

OWO31312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Xining, 3 May (XINHUA)--Using photographs from a satellite, a Chinese People's Liberation Army engineering unit, working with geological workers, recently found water sources in the glacier and desert areas of west China's Qinghai-Tibet plateau.

The water sources were found by remote sensing, a technique in which remote control devices are used to detect the presence of unseen objects. By using photos from a satellite, the engineering unit worked out the precise locations of water sources across a 20,000-square-kilometer area.

With remote sensing, the army unit was able to complete a hydrogeological survey of over 6,000 square kilometers of the vast Gobi Desert on the western Qaidam basin in one-half month. Without remote sensing the survey would have taken three months to complete.

The army unit also calculated layers of accumulated snow across an area of 1,700 square kilometers around the 5,500-meter-high mount in the middle section of the Qilian mountain ranges. The snow is a principal source of underground water in this region.

ANHUI RADIO REPORTS ACTIVITIES MARKING MAY DAY

30 April Soiree

OWO20127 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Summary] The Anhui Provincial Trade Union Council, the provincial culture bureau, the political department of the provincial military district and the Hefei Municipal People's Government jointly held a soiree on the evening of 30 April to mark 1 May, International Labor Day. More than 2,700 persons attended the soiree, including model workers, advanced producers, PLA combat heroes, retired Red armymen and cadres, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and returned Overseas Chinese.

"Present were responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district, the Hefei municipal party committee and the municipal People's Government including Zhang Jingfu, Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Yan Youmin, [words indistinct], Yang Weiping, Lan Ganting, (Liu Lianmin), Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ying Yiquan, Zhang Zuoyin, Zhao Minxue, Li Guangtao, Meng Jiaqin, Yang Jike, Meng Fulin, Li Qingquan, Wu Yanqiu, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, (Gong Yilong), Liu Zhengwen, (Hao Zhengqiu), Gao Hong, (Chen Tianzheng), Ma Letting, (Gao Langting), (Zhang Linyuan), Zheng Rui, Wei Anmin, (Du Hongben) and (Wei Ruifeng)."

Military Review

OWO21648 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] On the morning of 1 May, a certain unit of the Anhui Provincial Military District was reviewed at a grand ceremony by leading comrades of the provincial military district. Military review has always been an important part of our army's training. It is of great educational significance in building the prestige of the military, raising the morale of the troops and enforcing strict military discipline.

At 0800, the military review began to the strains of the PLA march. Leading comrades of the provincial military district, accompanied by the commander and political commissar of the units, first inspected the troops and extended their regards to all the commanders and fighters. The troops stood tall, straight and absolutely still as a solid rock. Then, led by flame-red "1 August" military flags, columns of commanders and fighters marched past the reviewing stand in vigorous parade steps, carrying their rifles and shouting slogans: "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland!" "Follow orders, obey commands!" They gave expression to the firm conviction of the people's army to be loyal to the party, the motherland and the people. The commanders and fighters of the unit unanimously expressed their determination to make strict demands of themselves from now on, train hard, foster a tough fighting style and work hard to safeguard the four modernizations program.

ZHANG JINGFU ADDRESSES ANHUI DISCIPLINE MEETING

OWO20011 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] The discipline inspection committee of the Anhui provincial party committee recently held an enlarged plenary meeting in Hefei. Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial party committee, emphatically pointed out at the meeting: Fostering a good party style concerns not only the discipline inspection committee but the whole party, primarily party committees at all levels. It has to be done by the whole party. Only when a good party style is established will [words indistinct]. Party committees at all levels should place the work of the discipline inspection committees as an important item on their agenda, strengthen leadership over the work of the commissions and support the committees in waging struggles against unhealthy tendencies. If the discipline inspection committee fails to do a good job, the first secretary of the party committee, more than anyone else, should be held responsible.

In his speech Comrade Zhang Jingfu called on discipline inspection cadres to study more. To improve party style, it is necessary to grasp what is fundamental. It is necessary to study philosophy and learn the theory of knowledge and methodology, which is fundamental. Just paying attention to minor issues will produce no results. We must build our confidence and make unrelenting efforts to improve the party style. We must insist on starting from ourselves, leading cadres and veteran cadres taking the lead, upholding principles on major issues and stressing style on minor issues. Only thus can we foster a good party style.

The provincial discipline inspection committee [words indistinct] conducted serious discussions and study and concluded that at present the emphasis of the discipline inspection committee's work should be placed on the following issues:

1. It is necessary to firmly and unswervingly uphold the four basic principles, firmly implement the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies, inspect the implementation of the line, principles and policies of party organizations at all levels and by party members and cadres and make sure that the principles on economic readjustment and political stability are being carried out. It is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against the tendency to oppose the four basic principles and the attempt to break away from or weaken the party's leadership.

2. It is necessary to continue to study in depth and implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." It is necessary to educate party members and cadres in party spirit and party rules and regulations, strictly enforce the "guiding principles," conduct criticism and self-criticism and adopt concrete measures to improve the party style. Fostering a good party style, leading cadres are encouraged to take the lead, beginning with everything they do, and set a good example for the masses by their own exemplary conduct in observing discipline and law.

3. It is necessary to (?vigorously) correct the unhealthy tendencies. Problems are many. Some people have violated regulations and embezzled public funds to build houses for themselves. Some have taken advantage of the closing, temporary halting of production, merging and changing to other production lines by enterprises to seek personal gain at the expense of the public. Some have violated financial and economic discipline, evaded taxes, overindulged in eating, drinking and so forth. All this has a very bad influence on the masses. Problems of this kind should be handled seriously and (?made public) promptly so that the party style can be greatly changed.

(Yan Youmin), secretary of the provincial party committee and first secretary of the discipline inspection committee of the provincial party committee, and Chang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial party committee and second secretary of the discipline inspection committee of the provincial party committee, made speeches on a special topic at the meeting.

TORNADO, HAILSTORM CAUSE DAMAGE IN ANHUI COUNTIES

OW031644 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 May, a tornado and hailstorm hit Huaiyuan, Jiashan, Laian and other counties in Anhui Province. The storm lasted for about half an hour. The hailstones varied in size, ranging from the size of broad beans to the size of walnuts and eggs, and in a few cases weighed about 1 jin.

The tornado and hailstorm caused serious damage along their path. According to preliminary reports from Jiashan and Laian Counties, 23 communes were affected, tens of thousands of mu of summer-harvested crops were totally destroyed, many houses were damaged or flattened, and people and animals were injured and killed.

According to initial statistics of the (Shiguan) commune in Laian County, 90 percent of the commune members' houses in 9 production teams collapsed, 700 people were injured and 5 were killed.

After the disaster struck, provincial leading comrades were greatly concerned. Vice Governor Meng Fulin and responsible comrades of the provincial military district have gone to the stricken areas to direct relief work. The provincial military district has also dispatched medical teams to the disaster areas to prevent disease and treat the sick.

FUJIAN HOLDS CELEBRATIONS IN HONOR OF MAY DAY

Xiamen Soiree

OW011426 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Tan Zhenlin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the Labor Day soiree sponsored by the Xiamen Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government and celebrated the festival with the masses on the evening of 30 April.

Some 2,000 people from all walks of life, including (?national, provincial and municipal) model workers, advanced workers and representatives of various fronts, attended the soiree. Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor; and leading comrades of the Xiamen Municipal CCP Committee, the Xiamen Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government and CPPCC Committee, PLA units stationed in Xiamen and the special economic zone also attended the soiree.

Two motion pictures--[words indistinct] and (Meihua Jing)--were shown at the soiree.

Stadium Soiree

OW011732 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Over 4,000 people from Fujian Province and Fuzhou Municipality gathered at the provincial stadium to hold a soiree marking the "1 May" International Labor Day on the evening of 30 April.

Present at the soiree were leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee including Xiang Nan, Jin Zhaodian, Li Zhengting, Guo Chao, Xu Ya, (Feng Dezhi), (Yan Gai), [words indistinct] and (Wen Xiushan); Vice Chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Liu Yongsheng, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Fu Bocui and Ren Manjun; Vice Governors Wang Yan, Zhang Yi and Wen Fushan; Vice Chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee Wei Jinshui, Zheng Danfu, and Zuo Fengmei; leading comrades and advisors of the Fuzhou PLA units including Liao Haiguang, (Wang Jie), (Zhao Faqing), Lu Sheng and Xie Jiaxiang; responsible persons from leading organs and various services under the Fuzhou PLA units and the provincial military district including (Xing Zhaoren), (Wu Ruigang), (Yue Jing), (Peng Fei), (Yan Hong), (He Jingyu), (Zhuang Zheng), (Yang Silu), (Lin Qing), (Shen Zhongwen), (Cao Haibing), and (Meng Luotian); responsible comrades of the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government including (Jia Jian) and (Yang Bu).

Also present at the soiree were Liu Yin, vice minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building, who came from Beijing to our province; Wang Shuntong, vice chairman of the All-China Association for Science and Technology; and Lin Liyun, vice chairman of the national women's federation.

The soiree was jointly sponsored by the provincial trade union council, the provincial cultural bureau, the political and cultural departments under the Fuzhou PLA units and the Fuzhou Municipal People's Government.

Among those attending the soiree were model workers, workers, peasants, PLA fighters, intellectuals, cadres from various organs, retired veteran cadres, representatives of minority nationalities, personages from various circles, Taiwan compatriots, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and Overseas Chinese.

Among those invited to attend the soiree were (Pan Yian), chairman of the British Committee for Understanding China; (Yamagami Shiro), head of the good-will mission of the Japan-China Trade Association, and several foreign language experts in Fuzhou.

The play entitled "Mayor Chen Yi" was performed at the soiree.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS NANJING MAY DAY ACTIVITIES

OW011747 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] Today is 1 May International Labor Day. The masses of people on all fronts in Nanjing Municipality, (?dressed in their holiday best), took part in activities celebrating the glorious holiday of working people all over the world. Today all parks in Nanjing City were open to the masses with free admission.

Chen Muhua, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, and Gong Weizhen, vice governor of Jiangsu Province, (?joined more than 1,000 young children (?in a park). Vice Premier Chen Muhua was very happy to spend the 1 May Labor Day with the children.

On the rolling waves of the Chang Jiang, aboard the (?passenger) ship Zhongshan, more than 140 foreign friends from the United States, Japan, Canada, the Netherlands and other countries celebrated the 1 May Labor Day together with more than 600 excursionists from Nanjing City.

Masses from all walks of life, taking part in the celebrations, expressed their determination to further strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters, make concerted efforts to carry out the readjustment of the national economy, build a socialist spiritual and material civilization and contribute to accelerating the course of the four modernizations.

JIANGSU RADIO REPORTS XU JIATUN ACTIVITIES

Attends Discipline Meeting

OW031604 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] According to a report carried on the front page of the 3 May XINHUA RIBAO, the Jiangsu provincial party discipline inspection committee held a provincewide meeting from 11 to 24 April on the work of party discipline inspection. The meeting stressed the need to continue implementing the guiding principles for inner-party political life, improve the party's work style, strictly enforce party discipline, uphold the four basic principles and put into practice the party's line, principles and policies. At the meeting Comrade (Kang Li) relayed the guidelines laid down by the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and delivered a summing-up report on behalf of the provincial discipline inspection committee.

Comrade Chu Jiang delivered speeches at the beginning and end of the meeting. During the meeting Comrade Xu Jiatun delivered a speech. Citing a host of major facts, he pointed out: The party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are absolutely correct. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the whole nation and the entire province have scored remarkable achievements in implementing the line laid down by the party's third plenary session. Profound changes have taken place in all fields.

His speech helped the participants at the meeting to understand even better the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the party's third plenary session, and to realize the significance in further implementing the guiding principles for inner-party political life, improving the party's work style and strictly enforcing party discipline.

The meeting held: Since the party's third plenary session, particularly since the promulgation of the guiding principles for inner-party political life last year, the discipline inspection committees at all levels and all the discipline inspection cadres throughout the province have done a great deal of work and scored remarkable achievements in implementing the guiding principles for inner-party political life, improving the party's work style and strictly enforcing party discipline under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and the party committees at all levels. However, they still fall short of the expectations of the party and the people. In order to continue implementing the guiding principles for inner-party political life and do a good job in improving the party's work style and enforcing party discipline this year, we must pay attention to the following points:

1. A propaganda and education campaign should be extensively developed. Efforts must be made to vigorously popularize the line laid down by the party's third plenary session and the four basic principles, and to use them as important reference materials to educate party members. It is necessary to study and popularize, in a planned and organized manner, Comrade Chen Yun's thesis that the work style of a ruling party is an issue of life and death to the party. Both inside and outside the party it is essential to extensively form public opinion to help all the people realize the tremendous significance in improving the party's work style. The party schools and training classes in various localities must regard the practice of measuring oneself by the standards set by the guiding principles for inner-party political life and of correcting the party's work style as an important topic in carrying out education regularly.
2. The focal points of the work of discipline inspection at present should be clearly understood. Discipline is the guarantee for implementation of the line. All discipline inspection commissions and cadres should regard the following as focal points in discipline inspection: the practice of safeguarding the line of the party's third plenary session and the four basic principles, and the ensuring of the implementation of the policy of further making economic readjustments and maintaining political stability. Efforts must be made to take the initiative to help party committees supervise their party organs and to help party members conscientiously study the documents of the central work conference and raise their awareness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.
3. The party's leading cadres in various localities must impose strict demands on themselves in line with the requirements set by the party constitution and the guiding principles for inner-party political life and play their exemplary role well in improving the party's work style and safeguarding party discipline. The principal responsible comrades of various party committees should personally take part in improving the party's work style, from the higher level to the lower level, and strive to attain good results. It is necessary to regularly check how the guiding principles for inner-party political life are being implemented and adopt effective measures to solve major problems the people have complained of most. At the same time, we must help the masses play their supervisory role well, give full play to democracy both inside and outside the party, and conduct criticism and self-criticism. It is essential to oppose the practice of taking revenge or making things tough for people with differing opinions. We must protect and support those comrades who take the public interest into consideration and dare to wage struggles.
4. Discipline inspection organs should be improved and all discipline inspection cadres should be assigned to their posts as soon as possible while strengthening the contingent of discipline inspection cadres.

Calls on Construction Workers

OW011432 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Sometime after 0800 this morning, provincial and municipal CCP committees' responsible Comrades Xu Jiatun, Chu Jiang and Hong Peilin visited the construction site of the Nanjing (Xiling) Hotel, where they extended cordial greetings to the workers and staff of the No 1 urban construction company and the provincial equipment installment corporation who remained at the work site during the festival in order to continue construction work.

The leading comrades of the province and the municipality heard reports on the hotel's construction progress by manager (Zhang Haiping) of the municipal tourism company and manager (Fan Jichao) of the No 1 urban construction company. They also went to the 19th floor to greet all comrades doing construction work on that floor. Comrades Xu Jiatun and Chu Jiang held a cordial conversation with the young workers inquiring about their work and the skills they were learning and encouraging them to constantly strengthen their learning and work efforts to make still greater contributions in the drive for the four modernizations.

SHANDONG: JINAN PLA UNITS SPONSOR PARADE

SK020538 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] To implement the directives of the Central Military Commission leaders on strengthening military training, the PLA organs and units stationed in Jinan sponsored a military parade to display their achievements in military training on the morning of 1 May.

The reviewing stand was set up at the provincial physical culture and sports commission on (Jinghsí) Road. It was gaily decorated with red flags. Attending the military parade ceremony were leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units including Rao Shoukun, Xiao Wangdong, Bai Rubing, Fan Chaoli, Xiong Zuofang, (Zhang Feng), Zhao Bingan, Zheng Sansheng, Fang Zheng, Chen Renhong, Long Qian, (Ouyang Ping), Fu Faxuan, (Sun Jiguang), Li Bo, Liu Xianquan, Zeng Shaoshan (Fan Kaixian), (Li Suiying) and Xu Hongyun, as well as responsible persons of the leading organs of the Jinan PLA units, the Jinan PLA Air Force, the Shandong Provincial Military District, various armed services of the Jinan PLA units and the Jinan Army School. Also attending the ceremony on invitation were leading comrades of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee including Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Qiang Xiaochu, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Gao Keting, Wang Jinshan, Wang Zhongyin and (Li Zhiwen); and responsible comrades of the Jinan municipality including Wei Jianyi and Li Yuanrong. Some PLA commanders and fighters, cadres of the provincial and municipal organs and thousands of workers, students, and Jinan residents also attended this ceremony.

The military parade started at 0830. The commanders and fighters were in high spirits when the cars of Commander Rao Shoukun; first Political Commissar Xiao Wangdong; Political Commissar Bai Rubing; and Su Yiran, governor and first political commissar of the provincial military district, approached the parade ground. They shook hands with and paid their respects to the PLA leaders.

After the military parade, Commander Rao Shoukun gave a speech. He extended cordial regards to all comrades on behalf of the party committee of the Jinan PLA units. He expressed the hope that the commanders and fighters would guard against arrogance and rashness and continue to score better achievements in future training.

After Rao Shoukun's speech the commander gave the order to begin the review. Amid the grand rendering of military music, some 5,400 PLA soldiers marched passed the reviewing stand and lined up in 46 columns under the guidance of the Bayi army flags. Many of these soldiers belonged to renowned heroic units and were model soldiers. Following the soldiers were some artillery vehicles including self-propelled rocket launchers, mine-laying vehicles and reconnaissance cars. They rumbled past the reviewing stand to give testimony of the soldiers' training achievements to the leaders and the people.

TIE YING ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG DISCIPLINE MEETING

OW021818 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The focal point of this year's discipline inspection work is to guarantee the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, firm adherence to the four fundamental principles and successful fulfillment of the major task of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability put forth at the central work conference.

This was emphatically pointed out by the recently convened provincewide conference on discipline inspection work.

The provincial conference on discipline inspection work was held from 26 to 30 April in Hangzhou. A total of 218 people attended the conference. They included the responsible persons of the various prefectural, municipal and county discipline inspection committees; responsible persons in charge of discipline inspection work from the party organizations of the provincial organs, institutions of higher learning and factories and mines directly under the province; and responsible cadres of the discipline inspection committees at and above the regiment level of the provincial military district.

The conference studied the documents of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, discussed the guiding thought to be followed in carrying out discipline inspection work, reviewed and summarized the work done in 1980 and discussed the tasks for this year. The conference was unanimous in the opinion that a great deal of work was accomplished by the discipline inspection committees at all levels in the province in improving party style and enforcing party discipline. What should be stressed for this year's work is to continue to inspect the efforts made in implementing the four fundamental principles and the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, as well as the various important policy decisions of the central authorities. In inspecting the implementation of the policy decisions on economic readjustment in particular, it is necessary to continue to carry through the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and correct unhealthy practices.

Comrade Wang Heshou, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, personally called a discussion meeting in which he gave important instructions to the members of the provincial discipline inspection committee, secretaries of the prefectural and municipal discipline inspection committees and responsible comrades of some of the provincial departments, committees and offices who attended the meeting. Comrade Liu Shunyuan, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and adviser of the provincial CCP Committee, also attended the discussion meeting.

Tie Ying, provincial CCP Committee first secretary, attended the conference to deliver a speech. He called on all comrades doing discipline inspection work to have no fear of difficulties, conscientiously fulfill their duty of honor, put daring above everything else, uphold principle and wage resolute struggle against unhealthy practices. It is also necessary to follow the mass line and spend more time in investigation and study and in soliciting opinions from as many quarters as possible in an effort to seek truth from facts.

Comrade Tie Ying pointed out that to improve party style and enforce party discipline is not only a matter of concern for the discipline inspection departments but also an important task for the whole party. Party committees at all levels should include discipline inspection work as an important item on their agenda to make sure arrangements, examination and summarization of the work are made and guidance is given. Party committees should encourage and support the discipline inspection cadres to carry out their work with boldness and give a green light to those discipline inspection cadres who are investigating violations of law and discipline. At the same time, they should sternly criticize actions that create difficulties for or erect obstacles to such investigations.

Comrade Tie Ying also called on leading cadres at all levels to do the following: 1) be the first to show honesty in performing official duties, display the spirit of hard struggle and refrain from asserting privileges or seeking personal gain for their own children or relatives in violation of policy; 2) firmly adhere to the principle of party spirit and break out of various kinds of philistine relationships; 3) support the masses in their struggle against unhealthy practices.

REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS AT GUANGDONG YOUTH FORUM

HK040327 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 May 81

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial and Guangzhou Municipal CYL Committees held a forum of representatives of progressive youths in Guangzhou on 3 May to mark the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement. Ren Zhongyi, Li Jianzhen, Wang De, Chen Yueping, Huang Jingbo, Ou Mengjue, Yang Deyuan, Zue Yan and Xiao Ming, responsible comrades of the province and municipality, and old comrades who had taken part in the youth movement many years ago, attended the forum.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spoke at the forum. He said: "In commemorating the May 4th movement, we should vigorously carry forward the revolutionary traditions of that movement among young people. Today, this means standing in the forefront of upholding the four basic principles and building the four modernizations. It is also necessary to vigorously carry forward the movement's tradition of patriotism.

Ren Zhongyi said: "To further carry forward the patriotic tradition of the May 4th revolution, we should vigorously step up education in socialism, patriotism and collectivism for young people in our province."

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ou Mengjue and Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Vice Chairman Lai Dachao also spoke at the forum. They urged young people to establish heroic ambitions and work hard to build the four modernizations.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS MAY DAY CELEBRATION

OW011741 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Advanced and model individuals and noted personages from various fronts in Wuhan happily gathered at the (Hongxin) auditorium in Wuchang on the evening of 30 April to warmly celebrate International Labor Day, 1 May. Leading comrades of Hubei and this municipality as well as PLA units stationed in Wuhan, namely, Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Zhang Caiqian and Yan Zheng--received representatives of model advanced producers, advanced workers and noted personages in a joyous atmosphere. The representatives included (Li Shunan), (Fan Chongzhi), (Lu Longfang), (Zhang Huaihong), (Li Houze), (Zhang Xinguan), (Wang Xinfang), (Xu Gongsheng), Xia Juhua, (Zhao Xiguan), (Yang Tanzhou), (Xia Chunlian) and (Kang Hong). Comrade Chen Pixian cordially shook hands with each of them and extended warm festive greetings to them. He said to them: Labor Day, 1 May, is a festival observed by all of us. In joyously celebrating this day, I urge you to concert your efforts, do a still better job in industrial and agricultural production and in other areas of work of this province and contribute to the advance of the four modernizations. Hubei will have tens of hundreds of thousands of model workers, I hope.

After the meeting, a literary and art soiree began under the joint sponsorship of the provincial and Wuhan municipal trade union councils, the provincial and municipal culture bureaus and the culture branch of the political department under the Wuhan PLA units. Outstanding programs were presented by the Wuhan acrobatic troupe, repeating what the troupe performed in Thailand, India and Nepal during its recent performance tour of these countries.

Present at the soiree were leaders of the party and government organizations of the province and Wuhan municipality and leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in Wuhan. Also present were members of the party Central Committee, returned Overseas Chinese nationals and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who happened to be in Wuhan.

CHEN PIXIAN SPEAKS AT HUBEI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OW020053 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] According to HUBEI RIBAO, the Hubei provincial society for the study of CCP historical figures was inaugurated in Wuchang on 27 April. Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the inaugural meeting.

Comrade Chen Pixian said: The study of party historical figures is an important part of the study of the party's entire history. Hubei Province is one of the important bases of the Chinese revolution. During the long history of revolutionary struggles, a large number of important influential figures emerged in our province. The heroic deeds of these revolutionary martyrs and other outstanding figures should be recorded and their biographies compiled so that their glorious achievements and lofty moral characters may forever be in the annals of history. This is of great significance in studying and understanding the party's history, preserving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition and building a socialist spiritual civilization among the younger generation. He hoped that comrades engaged in the work of the society of the study of party historical figures and the broad masses of historians would conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four basic principles, engage in earnest study and investigation and compile well-written biographies of the party's historical figures and teaching materials on the party's history.

The meeting worked out initial plans for compiling biographies for party historical figures in our province and exchanged experiences in editorial work. The meeting elected Comrade Chen Pixian honorary president of the Hubei provincial society for the study of CCP historical figures, (He Dinghua) as president, and (Dan Chun), (Yu Ying), (Liu Zhe), (Su Jingming), (Hou Deming) and (Liang Zhonghong) as vice presidents. The meeting also invited (Zhou Fusheng), (Liu Huinong) and 11 other comrades to be advisers.

WUHAN PLA UNITS' AIR FORCE MARKS YOUTH DAY

OW021822 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The air force leading organ of the Wuhan PLA units held a report meeting this morning attended by 1,000 persons, to ceremoniously mark the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement. The meeting was also aimed at mobilizing the young comrades to carry forward the glorious May 4th tradition and to be vanguards in promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade (Gao Kuisheng), deputy political commissar of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units, addressed the meeting. He urged the young comrades in the air force to take the youths in the May 4th movement as models; cherish the motherland, the people, science and truth; and try to be men with ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength. The young comrades, he added, should stress the soldiers' appearance, bearing, courtesy and discipline; fear neither hardship nor sacrifice; and act as vanguards in promoting socialist spiritual civilization as expected by the party. Experiences in promoting spiritual civilization and training good fighters were exchanged at the meeting. Citations were awarded to 38 advanced CYL branches and 100 advanced individuals in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. After the meeting, the participants set out to visit some places.

HUBEI RADIO COMMENTARY URGES CONCERN FOR YOUTHS

OW032044 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 81

[Station commentary: "Be Concerned for the Growth of Youths"]

[Text] The May 4th youth day, a festival of unity and militancy of the Chinese youths, is coming. At this time we extend our festive greetings to the young people working on all fronts in the province. Young people represent the future and hope of our motherland. Now that the modernization program of our country has entered a new historical stage, the important task of accomplishing this great program has fallen on the shoulders of the young generation.

Showing concern for the growth of youths and training and educating them to be competent workers amounts to a matter of fundamental importance to the future and destiny of our party and state, the prosperity of the Chinese nation and the accomplishment of the four modernization program. This is a major task of our party and state and a vital responsibility of society at large. It should be noted that, while being poisoned and harmed, the present young generation has also been tempered during the 10 catastrophic years. They are essentially good, vigorous and willing to advance. We should warmly love them, help them and point out their strong points and shortcomings from an objective point of view. With sincere assistance and guidance, they are bound to mature healthily and become a hopeful and promising generation.

To be concerned about the growth of young people, we must intensify ideological and political work for them. This is also of vital importance to the maintenance of the political situation of stability and unity and to the success of our national economic readjustment. In our country, class struggle, though no longer a principal contradiction, does still exist. The class enemies are still trying to utilize youth for their purposes, and it is still possible for youth to be corrupted by the decadent ideology of the exploiting class. Past experience has shown that our success in enabling young people to resist the corrosion of the ideology of the exploiting class and adhere to the firm, correct political orientation--and our success in ensuring their healthy growth--depends on the concern, training and education given by the party and on intensive and effective ideological and political work. For this reason, we must fully understand the great importance of the ideological and political work for young people, put the work high on the agenda and do really well in educating young people. To be concerned about the growth of young people, the first and foremost thing is to educate them to uphold the four basic principles. In particular, at present we should educate them to uphold the party leadership. It should be affirmed that the vast majority of young people support the four basic principles. However, because of lack of understanding about the history of our party leading the Chinese revolution, and especially owing to the harmful effects from the 10-year catastrophe, some young people are suspicious of the necessity and correctness of the party leadership. In view of this it is imperative to educate the young people so that they will see that China's revolution and construction have been led by the party, and that these tasks would not succeed if there were no party leadership. Upholding the party leadership has ensured the victory of China's revolution; it will also be a basic guarantee for the success of our program of the four modernizations. We must let the young people know that ours is a glorious, great and correct party, and that the overwhelming majority of our party members are good or relatively good. We must also make them aware that, though our party has committed some mistakes in the course of advance, it is the party itself that has led the effort to correct the mistakes. Since the smashing of the gang of four, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, a series of measures have been taken by the party to correct its past mistakes and to revive and carry forward its fine tradition and style. As a result, the party style is being improved. In addition, we must be alert to the fallacy made by those who allege that there is a so-called unbridgeable gap between two generations. It is imperative to make the young people understand that there are flesh-and-blood ties between them and the revolutionaries of the older generation, and that they cannot mature healthily without the party's solicitude and nurture and without the revolutionaries of the older generation to pass experience on to them, to help them and to set an example for them.

To be concerned about the healthy growth of the young generation, we must pay particular attention to solving their questions on study, work, jobs, livelihood, recreation and rest, as well as marriage and love. These concern their personal interests and are very sensitive questions in the course of their growth. Organizations and leadership at all levels and all departments and units must do their best to provide favorable conditions for the young people to mature and must do more good things for them where financial and material resources permit. According to the Marxist historical view based on dialectical materialism, mankind invariably improves from generation to generation, and the old are always surpassed by the young. We are convinced that under the party leadership our present young generation will certainly inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of the May 4th movement, grasp the knowledge and master the skills needed for the modernization program, and play a shock-force role in fostering a high level of socialist spiritual and material civilization.

GUIZHOU CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

HK030624 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 2 May 81

[Summary] The Ninth Session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 2 May. The meeting adopted a decision on temporary methods of protecting young forests and a decision on establishing the legal committee and nationalities committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Wu Su, vice chairman of the committee, presided at the 2 May session. Also present were Vice Chairmen Dai Xiaodong, Zhang Liang, Luo Dengyi, Long Xianzhao, Zeng Xianhui, Bai Lin, Geng Wanqing, Hou Guoxiang and Meng Ziming. Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan and provincial Chief Procurator Sheng Beiguang attended the meeting as observers.

GUIZHOU MEETING ON STUDYING CHEN YUN ARTICLES

HK030622 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting on theoretical work from 17 to 30 April. The meeting studied the question of organizing cadres to study the selected scripts by Comrade Chen Yun compiled by the Research Office of the Central Secretariat.

The participants held: The many important viewpoints, proposals, ideas and theories on China's economy contained in the Chen Yun scripts conformed with reality when they were written and also conform to reality and are correct today. Hence, studying the selected scripts by Comrade Chen Yun and grasping Comrade Chen Yun's economic thought and theory are extremely important for correctly summarizing the experiences and lessons in China's economic development, eliminating leftist errors in economic work, correcting the guiding ideology for economic work, and profoundly understanding and spontaneously implementing the line, principles and policies stipulated by the third plenary session.

The participants pointed out: The contents of the selected scripts by Comrade Chen Yun are extremely rich. We must seriously study and research them. At present study should be concentrated on the following issues: 1) it is necessary to seek truth from facts and proceed from reality in doing economic work; 2) the establishment of a scientific economic system which benefits the people; 3) putting daily life first and production second, putting production first and capital construction second, or making simultaneous arrangements for economic construction and people's daily life; 4) promoting comprehensive balance by starting with stress on products and services in short supply; 5) it is essential to pursue economic results in socialist economy.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS LHASA MAY DAY GATHERING

HK040308 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 May 81

[Summary] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the laboring people staged a happy gathering in Nobulingka park in Lhasa on 1 May to celebrate May Day. Leading comrades of the party, government and army in Xizang including Yin Fatang, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yang Dongsheng, Luosang Cicheng, (Yangling Geqi), Raidi, (Zha Chen), and Li Chuanen took part in the celebration with the masses. Many deputies who had just attended the third session of the third regional People's Congress and the CPPCC session also joined the celebration.

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 30 APR

HK020602 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 May 81

[Summary] The Third Session of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress concluded in Lhasa on 30 April. Those present at the closing ceremony included Yin Fatang, Guo Xilan, and other responsible comrades of the party and government in the region. The session adopted resolutions on the various reports that had been submitted to it.

Yang Dongsheng, the newly elected chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered the closing speech in which he hailed the success of the session and called on the region to work hard to fulfill the tasks that had been put forward at the session.

XIZANG HOLDS CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

HK300601 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Summary] The 3d Xizang Regional CPPCC Committee held its 12th Standing Committee meeting on 28 April. CPPCC Chairman Yin Fatang presided. CPPCC Secretary General (Yu Hongshen) gave a report on the discussions held at the third session of the third regional CPPCC. He made the following points: 1) the participants have affirmed the achievements and boldly put forward questions; 2) they have closely linked the building of a united, affluent and civilized new socialist Xizang with their individual futures; 3) they have strongly demanded that the four basic principles be upheld and that the situation of stability and unity be consolidated and developed; 4) they have put forward various suggestions on improving work in the region.

XIZANG REGIONAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION CLOSES

HK020611 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 May 81

[Summary] The Third Session of the third Xizang Regional CPPCC Committee concluded in Lhasa on 30 April. CPPCC Chairman Yin Fatang attended the closing ceremony. Vice Chairman Pebala Gelieh-Namje presided.

Yin Fatang delivered the closing speech. After hailing the success of the session, he said: At the current historical turning point, the CPPCC in Xizang should play its full part in democratic consultation, and regularly hold Standing Committee meetings to discuss the major affairs of the state and the region. They should help the party and government to carry out ideological and political work, and struggle against activities that sabotage stability and unity. They should also strive for the return of Zang compatriots living abroad.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--The recently concluded provincial conference on animal husbandry held in Anshun from 15 to 21 April pointed out that it is necessary to do a good job of raising pigs, cattle, goats, horses, poultry, fish and rabbits and strive to increase the output value of animal husbandry to 25 to 30 percent of the total value of agricultural production throughout Guizhou. This is an important task of the animal husbandry front. The 120 participants said that the province has very favorable conditions for developing animal husbandry since the province has mountainous areas. All areas must make full use of their superiority, enhance the proportion of the grass-eating animals and the proportion of female animals and pay serious attention to the development of sheep. Pork production is still a major issue of the province and all areas must continue to grasp it. They revealed that for each cow raised the state awards 40 jin of grain, while an ox earns 30 jin. They said that the commune members should be allowed to build ponds on their private plots to breed fish. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Apr 81 HK]

BEIJING MEETING COMMEMORATES MAY 4TH ANNIVERSARY

OW032021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1518 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--A thousand youths from various circles in the capital gathered in the Huai ren Hall in Zhongnanhai this evening at a meeting to commemorate the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement.

Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Han Ying and other leading comrades of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the CYL Central Committee met with 21 outstanding youth representatives of Beijing Municipality before the meeting and encouraged them to study diligently, work hard, carry forward the glorious "May 4th" revolutionary tradition and be vanguards in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. At the meeting, college students and youth workers of the capital performed their theatrical creations. A professional theater troupe also performed at the meeting which was jointly sponsored by the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee, the Beijing Municipal Youth Federation and the Beijing Municipal Students Federation.

On the afternoon of 2 May, more than 500 youth of all nationalities in the capital held a get-together at the National Cultural Palace to commemorate the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement.

On 4 May, more than 4,000 youth in the capital will tour Zhongnanhai and visit the former residence of Comrade Mao Zedong. In the afternoon, more than 10,000 youths will gather at the Great Hall of the People and hold a get-together in commemoration of the 4 May Youth Day. In the evening on 3 and 4 May, young workers of the capital will hold evening garden parties at the working people's cultural palace in celebration of the 4 May Youth Day.

WORK OF SEVENTH BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS REPORTED

Zhao Government Work Report

HK020254 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The government work report made by Vice Mayor Zhao Pengfei at the Fifth Session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress puts forward that in order to strengthen political and ideological construction and to achieve further stability politically, it is essential first to strengthen ideological and political work, constantly heighten the ideological and political awareness of the cadres and masses and establish a new general mood, morals and customs in society. Governments at all levels must publicize and defend the four basic principles actively, with initiative, justly and forcefully. All cadres, staff and workers throughout the municipality must step forward bravely to wage a solemn ideological struggle against the words and deeds which run counter to the four basic principles. It is necessary to mobilize the forces in society, to conduct education unrelentingly, vividly, vigorously and in many forms in communist ideology, communist morals and patriotism among the masses. It is imperative to advocate and commend the revolutionary spirit of being selfless, being in accordance with the overall situation, fearing neither hardship nor death, doing everything in the interests of others but not in one's own interests, struggling hard, being honest in performing one's official duties, observing discipline strictly, making self-sacrifices and serving the people wholeheartedly.

In the government work report, Zhao Pengfei points out that in order to establish the new socialist customs, we must mobilize all people throughout the municipality to unrelentingly carry out the civilized and polite activities of learning from Lei Feng. We must establish the new customs with the five stresses and four beautifuls as the main content to make the people of the capital become the noble-minded people who love their motherland, the people and socialism, who have ideals, beliefs and morals, who stress civilization, and are polite and who uphold public interests.

We must strive to restore and foster the capital's good tradition of showing concern for the juveniles and children. We must teach the juveniles and children to become the successors to the communist cause, who will develop morally, intellectually and physically and make contributions toward the people, their motherland and mankind.

In the government work report, Vice Mayor Zhao Pengfei also stresses that it is essential to develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. At present, we must especially strengthen education in the socialist legal system, discipline among the cadres and masses, and establish good customs whereby everyone observes discipline and law. Meanwhile, we must strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, tidy up the social order, resolutely strike blows at the sabotage activities of the counterrevolutionaries and all kinds of criminals. We must readjust and strengthen political, legal and public security work. In accordance with the demands of leading comrades of the central authorities, we must ensure that the political, legal and public security forces in Beijing Municipality have the highest political awareness, observe political discipline, are models in implementing the line and policies of the central authorities and maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the masses so they can win the people's fervent love and support.

In the government work report, Vice Mayor Zhao Pengfei points out that as we are at a new historical turning point, government personnel at all levels throughout the municipality, particularly the leading cadres, must foster the excellent tradition of wholeheartedly serving the people and being responsible to the people and eliminating the present bureaucratic work style of being divorced from the masses and reality, doing things sloppily, shifting responsibility to others, being irresponsible and doing things in their own way. Facts have proved that conducting discussions on serving the people and being responsible to the people is an important measure and ideological foundation for achieving economic readjustment and political stability. We must unremittingly, extensively and penetratingly conduct this discussion. After conducting this discussion well, we can predict that our Beijing Municipality will have a brandnew appearance of all aspects of work.

In the government work report, Vice Mayor Zhao Pengfei demands that the people of all nationalities and circles throughout the municipality closely unite and work cautiously, conscientiously, in a down-to-earth manner and vigorously to make the work of Beijing Municipality stand in the forefront of the whole country and to struggle hard to win a new victory in the capital's construction.

Su Zhan on Economic Successes

HK020337 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] In a report made at the Fifth Session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress on the situation of fulfillment of the plan for the national economy, on the financial statement of Beijing Municipality in 1980 and on the draft budget for the 1981 plan for the national economy, the Beijing Municipality vice mayor points out that in 1980, as the people throughout the municipality continued to implement the correct line and a series of principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee and the State Council, new progress was made in all undertakings and the situation of fulfillment of the plan for the national economy and of the budget was comparatively good.

Vice Mayor Su Zhang says that Beijing municipal industries continued to increase in the course of readjustment and restructuring: a good agricultural harvest was reaped during a year of disasters, the proportional relations between "bone and flesh" in urban construction were readjusted, purchases and sales in commercial units thrived, foreign trade increased greatly, new achievements were scored in scientific research, cultural, educational and public health undertakings, and comparatively good results were achieved in the areas of culture, physical culture, publication, broadcasting, television and cultural relics. Some 180,000 young people went to school or obtained employment during the year. The livelihood of the majority of the masses in the urban and rural areas improved. On the basis of the economic development, the financial statement was excellent, the budget for income was overfulfilled and the expenditures were slightly reduced.

In the report, Vice Mayor Su Zhan points out that many shortcomings still existed in the aspects of fulfilling the plan for the national economy and the budget for 1980. The main ones were that the financial revenues and expenditures were not grasped firmly enough, management was not strict and supervision was not vigorous enough. Some enterprises indulged in serious waste, disregarded the overall interests of the state and awarded bonuses indiscriminately and excessively. The units, administration and undertakings had redundant organs and personnel as well as low efficiency. The funds and expenditures for the unauthorized establishments were very large. These shortcomings must be seriously eliminated in future work.

While discussing the 1981 plan for the national economy and draft budget for Beijing Municipality, Vice Mayor Su Zhan says that this draft was made in accordance with the four directives of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat on the principles for construction in the capital and with the tasks assigned to Beijing Municipality by the national planning conference.

In talking about the arrangement of the 1981 plan for the national economy, Vice Mayor Su Zhan says that it is first essential to strictly control the size of capital construction, raise the efficacy of investments and further readjust the proportional relations between "bone and flesh." Second, it is necessary to vigorously develop agricultural production and do well in supplying nonstaple foodstuffs in the urban areas. While doing well in increasing grain production, it is imperative to strengthen the building of nonstaple bases, embark on diversification in a big way, bring the enthusiasm of the collectives and individuals into full play and strive to increase commune members' income. Third, it is necessary to seriously readjust and reorganize industries and gradually shift Beijing industrial construction to the path which suits the characteristics of Beijing to meet the needs of the people in food, clothing and consumption. Fourth, it is essential to strive to do well in market supply in the capital and rationally arrange internal and external trade. In order to do well in market supply in the capital, it is necessary to vigorously develop collective and individual commercial units under the leadership of state commercial units, control the markets of trading in agricultural products well and gradually change the situation of monopoly by state commercial units. In foreign trade the industrial, agricultural and foreign trade departments must support and closely coordinate with one another and endeavor to fulfill the tasks fixed by the plan for the national economy.

In dealing with the 1981 plan for the national economy, Vice Mayor Su Zhan mentions arrangements for the plans for culture, education, public health, science, technology and planned parenthood. In the report, Vice Mayor Su Zhan gives a detailed explanation of the aspects of the 1981 budget and of the relations between readjusting and restructuring and urges further progress in stabilizing commodity prices and correctly implementing the system of rewards.

HEBEI RADIO ON APPOINTMENT OF NONPARTY CADRES

HK011444 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Contributing commentator's article: "Overcome the Leftist Thinking and Do a Good Job of Cooperation and Working Together"]

[Text] Recently, a number of nonparty comrades in our province were appointed to leading posts in bureaus at the provincial and county levels. This is the result of seriously implementing the policy of practicing democratic cooperation with nonparty persons, eradicating leftist thinking and overcoming the ideology of homogeneity. This is also a major issue of building political power in our province and the hallmark of the thriving socialist cause.

Practicing democratic cooperation with nonparty persons is our party's set policy. Early in 1941, Comrade Mao Zedong said: This principle of the Communist Party of practicing democratic cooperation with nonparty persons is unswerving and unchanging. Revolutionary practice has already shown: The reason why our party could victoriously win the war to resist Japanese aggression and achieve national liberation was inalienable from the Communist Party members' skillful cooperation with nonparty cadres and giving full play to their enthusiasm.

After nationwide liberation, it was precisely because our party had united with a large number of nonparty cadres and had mobilized the enthusiasm of all classes that we could rapidly cure the wounds of battle and carry out large-scale economic construction. In short, without the cooperation of nonparty persons, it is impossible for our country to win the victory of revolution and construction.

However, due to the influence of the errors of leftist thinking, after 1957, particularly during the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four distorted who were the enemies and who were friends, caused confusion, wanted to overthrow everything and slandered a large number of intellectuals, specialists, scholars and patriotic persons, who had made contributions to the Chinese people's liberation and socialist cause, labeling them "stinging scholars," "reactionary authorities" and "special agents" and carried out fascist dictatorship and ruthless persecution. The party's policy of practicing democratic cooperation with nonparty persons suffered unprecedented, serious sabotage.

The party Central Committee pointed out: Strengthening the alliance between the party and nonparty and giving full play to the role of nonparty persons in the four modernizations is an issue worthy of attention in the cadres' work efforts. We must seriously implement this important instruction. At present, it is necessary to implement the policy of practicing democratic cooperation with nonparty persons and further eradicate leftist influence without fail. The close-door doctrine and homogenous ideology is the reflection of leftist erroneous thinking in cadre work and completely runs counter to the policy of uniting with all those who can be united and organizing a massive revolutionary force put forth by the party Central Committee. Therefore, in the course of appointing your cadres and training them, it is not only necessary to select the outstanding cadres in the party, it is also necessary to boldly select nonparty persons, including middle-aged persons, to work with the party to solve the country's major problems. This is not only the means of putting the socialist democratic system on a sound basis but is also the means for mobilizing all positive factors, speeding up the four modernizations and returning Taiwan to the motherland.

We must strengthen leadership, follow the demand of the party Central Committee to seriously implement the policy of cooperating with nonparty persons, unite all those who can be united, mobilize all positive factors and struggle jointly for realizing the great cause of realizing socialist modernization.

JIN MING ATTENDS HEBEI WOMEN'S FEDERATION CONFERENCE

HK010852 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Summary] "On the morning of 20 April, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government made important speeches at the provincial women's federation conference demanding that it is necessary to regard cultivating, nurturing and educating juveniles and children as the key point of the work of the women's federation.

"Jin Ming, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, Jiang Yizhen, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Zhao Yiming), secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; (Wang Yu.), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee; Han Qimin, provincial vice governor; and other responsible comrades of the departments, committees, offices and bureaus at the provincial level, provincial federation of trade unions and provincial CYL, attended the conference. Provincial Vice Governor Han Qimin spoke on the issues of our province's nursery and education of children."

He pointed out, "The whole party and the whole society must be concerned for the education of juveniles and children to enable them to grow up healthily.

It is necessary to strengthen organizational leadership. The various departments, enterprises and units must try in every way possible to squeeze out some manpower, material and finance to set up more nurseries and kindergartens, pay serious attention to the scientific cultivation and early education of babies and children and do a good job with children's medical and health care planning.

"On the eve of children's day, the province's relevant departments must prepare to hold report meetings, television forums, children's garden parties and film shows. It is hoped that the various prefectures and municipalities will also hold some multistyle activities."

(Zhao Yiming) said: "Women's work must conform with the new situation. The provincial women's federation work conference must seriously implement the Central Secretariat's instructions, grasp six links, regard cultivating, nurturing and educating juveniles and children as the key point of the work of the women's federation."

"It is necessary to effectively publicize the importance and urgency of cultivating, nurturing and educating juveniles and children. The women's federations at all levels must coordinate with the relevant departments and adopt many styles to lead the entire society and every family to be concerned for the healthy growth of juveniles and children. It is also necessary to integrate education in the family with education in the school and education in society, effectively launch activities of learning from Lei Feng and establishing a new work style and the activities of civilization and politeness with five stresses and four beauties as the basis, and give play to the enthusiasm of the state, collectives and individuals to try hard to do several meaningful things for the children.

"Women's work is not just the work of the women's federations but is also the work of the whole party and is an important integral part of the whole party's cause. It is necessary to further strengthen the party's leadership over women's work.

"First, the party committees at all levels must include women's work on the daily agenda. The present women's work is not simply done by the women's federation and women but is also done by the whole party. All trades and professions must also take part.

"Second, it is necessary to pay serious attention to selecting women cadres and put the women's organizations on a sound basis.

"Third, it is necessary to strengthen training of women cadres and enhance their professional capability and level of knowledge."

"The leftist trend is a kind of persistent ailment. Its root is very deep with a very extensive influence. This kind of influence still has not been eradicated through today and is still obstructing the implementation of the spirit of the third, fourth and fifth CCP central committees, the economic readjustment and political stability.

"Speaking of our province, at an earlier period, in accordance with leading comrades' instructions from the central authorities and in connection with the criticism of the serious errors of the former principal leading person of the provincial CCP Committee, criticism of leftism exposed a lot of issues. However, clarifying issues in one conference can only be the beginning. On many issues it is necessary to further investigate the facts, draw a clear distinction between right and wrong and unify understanding. The remnant poison and influence of much leftist thinking has to be further cleared away. Only by eradicating the influence of leftist thinking can we unite and look forward, carry out the four modernizations and do a good job of women's tasks."

Jiang Yizhen also urged those who engaged in women's work to give play to the glorious tradition of women's work and make contributions to building the socialist motherland with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization.

HEBEI MILITARY DISTRICT STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK011426 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] The Hebei Military District recently held an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the party committee to summarize the situation, experiences and lessons in studying and implementing the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In close connection with reality, the participants eradicated the leftist thinking. Through reviewing the course of the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, they deeply acknowledged: The historical change began by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is not only the shifting of the work focus but is also the thorough change in line, eliminating the leftist errors of the past 20 years and getting back on the correct Marxist track. In this major change, why do some comrades subjectively want to follow but are not resolute enough in their actions? This is indeed an issue of not studying enough and not understanding deep enough. However, the main obstacle is still the issue of leftist influence.

The participants said: Generally, the veteran comrades have a stronger viewpoint of the party and discipline and are more resolute in implementing the upper level's instructions. However, since they worked and lived under the leftist ideology for a long time, the veteran comrades were often accustomed to leftist things. This kind of leftist influence was further deepened when Lin Biao and the gang of four engaged in "individual superstition" and "defied the leader" and clamored "1 finger could resist 10,000 fingers," particularly in the "three supports and two militaries." Since the PLA units were in the frontline, some comrades were further affected by the leftist poison.

Therefore, people were more sensitive to rightist things and could avoid them. Yet, they were slow to respond to leftist things, accepted them unwarily and virtually became spiritually shackled.

To thoroughly eradicate the influence of leftist thinking, it is necessary to solve the following problems:

First, it is necessary to strengthen the study of basic theory. This year it is necessary to complete the study of a book on dialectical materialism and historical materialism. At the same time, it is necessary to continue to study Chairman Mao's works "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," work hard to change the situation of poor knowledge in theory and deepen understanding of the party's line, principles and policies.

Second, it is necessary to strengthen the party's viewpoint. Every member of the party committee must take part in the activities of the party branch group with the status of ordinary party member, periodically hold conferences on the party's democratic life, check the situation of implementing the party's line, principles and policies by using the method of criticism and self-criticism, and take the lead in eradicating leftist thinking and various other erroneous types of thinking.

Third, it is necessary to again study the party's line, principles and policies put forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and further deepen one's understanding of the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies.

Fourth, it is necessary to learn from the people, do a good job of social investigation, educate yourselves and the PLA units with the achievements of the people throughout the province in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

HEILONGJIANG FIRST SECRETARY AT YOUTH DAY RALLY

SK040237 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 3 May, the Heilongjiang Provincial and Harbin Municipal CYL Committees sponsored a rally at the theater of the provincial youth palace to mark the anniversary of the 4 May youth day. More than 1,200 young representatives from various fronts throughout the province and Harbin Municipality were full of joy, pride and enthusiasm as they got together on their festive occasion. The rally demonstrated well the new vitality and promising outlook prevailing among the younger generation.

Attending the rally were leading comrades from the provincial and Harbin municipal organs including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, (Wang Zhao), Chen Yuezhi, (Zhao Guoqiang), Wang Huacheng, (Yang Jieyong) and (Wang Long); and leading persons from the Harbin Municipal Trade Union Council and the provincial and Harbin municipal woman's federations. Li Jian Bai, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the rally.

In his speech Comrade Li Jianbai called on the broad masses of youths throughout the province to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the 4 May movement; to bravely assume the historically important mission to achieve the four modernizations and to rejuvenate China; to score outstanding achievements in their work; and to make all-out contributions to building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

On the afternoon of 3 May, the provincial and Harbin municipal youth federations also held a joint soiree at the provincial youth palace to celebrate the 4 May youth day.

HEILONGJIANG: YANG YICHEN ON LABOR EMPLOYMENT

SK031140 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 May 81

[Excerpts] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, while making an inspection tour of Harbin Municipality on arrangements for jobless people, Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, said: There is a wrong idea which should be eliminated. Some people think that only working at state-run departments is real employment, working at collective-run enterprises is semi-employment and engaging in private and household occupations is no employment at all. Such an idea must be eliminated.

He held: Our socialism is established on a poor economic foundation and backward productivity; thus, only by developing the commodity economy can we achieve success in socialism. To successfully develop the socialist commodity economy, it is necessary to combine regulation both by planning and by the market. We should also regard the whole-people economy as the basic part, the collective economy as an adjunct and individual economy as a supplement. In the early period of the PRC's founding, various forms of economy were allowed to exist. After that, they were gradually replaced by the monopoly of the state-run economy without any subsidy from collective and individual economy, resulting in many bad consequences for our society, hindering the development of the commodity economy and bringing many losses to the state. In view of the present situation, socialism will fail if we only develop the state-run economy without any subsidy from the collective and individual economy. Therefore, to simultaneously develop various forms of economy is not a temporary task.

Comrade Yang Yichen pointed out: Many years' experiences have proved that to settle the jobless people through the "three-combinations" is an effective measure that should be resolutely enacted. There are two "three-combinations": one is that the state labor departments provide job opportunities, several people voluntarily organize to start businesses and individuals run businesses by themselves; The other is that whole-people enterprises recruit workers, collective enterprises settle jobless persons and households engage in individual economy. Of course, both the enterprises owned by the whole people and run by collectives and individuals can provide jobs.

However, enterprises run by collectives can provide more jobs than the whole-people enterprises do. Businesses run by individuals can provide still more jobs. There will be many work opportunities if the people run businesses with their own funds and with aid from relatives and friends. If people go to small cities and towns in rural areas to develop agricultural, industrial and commercial integrated complexes, this is even better.

In opening job opportunities, Comrade Yang Yichen said: Workers are wanting in commercial centers and catering, service and repair trades. Service centers run by collectives and individuals are more convenient to the people. If we make great efforts to improve service centers and management, not only can we provide many jobs to the people but we can also bring conveniences to the masses.

Comrade Yang Yichen said: In settling jobless people, attention should be paid to both rural and urban areas, with priority given to urban areas. However, rural areas, particularly the suburban areas, should not be neglected. We should map out a policy regulation that urban people working in the countryside [words indistinct] should receive more pay than those in urban areas.

Having visited 15 commercial, catering, service, handicraft and livestock raising centers run by collectives and individuals, Comrade Yang Yichen said: If we provide proper jobs to misguided youths, they will make progress under the education of the party. Through the settlement of jobless youths, some trades that do not meet the people's needs can be replenished. This can rationalize our economic structure. The collective and individual economies have been well developed. The situation whereby various forms of economy develop simultaneously has been improved. Once the youths and old people have been settled, the situation of stability and unity will be consolidated.

LIAONING: GUO FENG AT YOUTH COMMENDATION RALLY

SK040152 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 81

[Excerpts] According to station reporter (Li Tao), a provincial rally to commend Lei Feng-style good youths and learn-from-Lei Feng advanced collectives and individuals was held at the Shenyang Zhonghua Theater this morning. The rally first heard a resolution of the Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee on dubbing and commending Lei Feng-style good youths and learn-from-Lei Feng advanced collectives and individuals. Among them were staff members and workers on the industry and transport and finance and trade fronts; commune members on the agricultural front; and Lei Feng-style youngsters and children.

Amid the music and enthusiastic applause, Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee; Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; and responsible persons of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee including Chen Puru, Xu Shaofu, (Chen Yiguang), Liu Yiyun, Zhang Gingtai, Liu Wen and (Liu Tianfu), presented medals, citations and certificates to representatives of advanced individuals and collectives. (Xu Yuming), deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee, addressed the rally. Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, also spoke at the rally.

Liu Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, addressed the rally. He expressed the hope that all young comrades would take Lei Feng as their example in their study and work and strive to build China into a strong and modern country.

After the rally leading comrades posed for a group photo with representatives of the learn-from-Lei Feng advanced youths from various municipalities and prefectures throughout the province.

GANSU ACTING FIRST SECRETARY ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

SK030610 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Propaganda Department under the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial CYL Committee recently held an on-the-spot meeting at the Lanzhou Oil Refinery to discuss how to conduct ideological and political work among young workers. Attending the meeting were responsible persons from the party committees of various plants, mines, enterprises and units and from the CYL branches at all levels throughout Lanzhou Municipality.

At the meeting responsible comrades from the Lanzhou Oil Refinery's party committee and the provincial CYL Committee presented their experiences in the work of ideological education among young workers. (Huang Heting), CYL branch secretary of the laboratory under the subplant of the Lanzhou Oil Refinery, introduced his personal experience in changing his backward mental outlook into an advanced one. The reports on the experiences were highly praised by the participating comrades.

Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the on-the-spot meeting. He stated: To successfully operate socialist enterprises in the new period, it is imperative to uphold the four basic principles and give priority to ideological and political work to bring about clear changes in the worker contingent. With the steady increase in the number of young workers, more attention should be paid to ideological education to ensure that they will be brought up with lofty ideals, morals, abundant knowledge and a sound body, to enable them to be the shock forces in building our material civilization, to play a vanguard role in strengthening our spiritual civilization and to be promoters of the political situation of stability and unity.

In his speech Comrade Feng Jixin said that education should stress the following aspects of the current ideological and political work:

1. It is necessary to frequently and deeply conduct education on the current situation and tasks to enable the broad masses of youths to recognize the current excellent situation and enhance their confidence in winning victories. While disseminating the excellent situation, it is also necessary to inform the youths of existing problems, hidden dangers, reasons for existing difficulties and measures adopted by the party and government aimed at overcoming these difficulties. Efforts should be made to educate the youths to understand the state of our country, to take the interests of the whole into account, to make full allowances for the state's difficulties and to actively help the party to get over difficulties.
2. It is necessary to unswervingly conduct education among the youths on the four basic principles.
3. It is necessary to conduct education on how to disseminate communism and communist morality and educate the youths to have a clear-cut stand in fostering the communist ideal, faith and morality, to adhere to the revolutionary stand and principles, to establish a comradely relationship between persons and to oppose and criticize the worship of capitalism, the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, the bourgeois decadent thinking of harming others to benefit one's self, putting profitmaking first and taking money into account in doing everything, as well as anarchism and ultraindividualism.
4. It is necessary to conduct education on organization, discipline and socialist legal system.

In his speech Feng Jixin emphatically noted: Party committees at all levels should bring the CYL organizations' role into full play and learn from the experience gained by the party committee of the Lanzhou Oil Refinery in regard to placing youth work on the committee's agenda.

Constant efforts should be made to work together with the CYL committees at all levels to study the ideological trend of young workers, to set forth principles and measures for conducting youth work and to help the CYL committees summarize experiences and publicize in a timely manner the model experiences gained by the party organizations at the grassroots level which have attached great importance to the youth work and have strengthened the work.

SHAANXI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

Ma Wenrui Address

HK020548 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Summary] The eighth session of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Xian from 28 to 30 April. Committee Vice Chairman Chang Lifu conveyed the spirit of an important talk by a leading central comrade and read out the main items of work for the Standing Committee this year. Vice Governor Tan Wei Xu gave an explanation of the draft provincial planned parenthood regulations for the province. Provincial Science and Technology committee Vice Chairman (Yang Wenzhi) spoke on popularizing the fruits of research.

The meeting studied the important talk of a leading central comrade and relevant central documents, approved the provisional planned parenthood regulations and discussed the application and popularization of the fruits of scientific research.

Ma Wenrui, Standing Committee chairman, presided at the meeting and made a speech on 30 April. He spoke on the fine situation in industry and agriculture since the provincial party committees and government departments conveyed and implemented the spirit of the central work conference, and stressed: It is essential to uphold the four basic principles, strengthen political and ideological work, seriously study Marxist-Leninist works and works of Chairman Mao, maintain the ideological line of dialectical materialism and correctly wage the struggle against deviations. He said: Leading cadres at all levels must further eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and unswervingly carry out the Central Committee's line, principles and policies. We must continue to promote planned parenthood work, overcome slackness, resolutely implement the relevant policies and decrees, and strengthen propaganda and education."

Ma Wenrui also called on the province to do well in applying and popularizing the fruits of scientific research, implement the policies on intellectuals, respect science and scientific personnel and help them solve difficulties in work and daily life.

Also present at the meeting were Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Liu Haibin, Hou Zhonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Dong Xueyuan, Shi Feng, Wang Jie, Xiong Yingdong and Liu Lizhen.

Tan Weixu on Planned Parenthood

HK030802 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 3 May 81

[Text of explanation on Shaanxi Province draft provisional planned parenthood regulations delivered on 28 April by Vice Governor Tan Weixu at eighth meeting of provincial People's Congress Standing Committee]

[Excerpts] The draft provisional planned parenthood regulations for Shaanxi Province have been discussed and adopted by an executive meeting of the provincial People's Government on 18 April and submitted to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for examination. I will now give the following explanation on relevant issues in the regulations.

The legal basis and necessity of the regulations. To promote planned parenthood work in Shaanxi, the provincial revolutionary committee issued on 23 June 1979 trial regulations concerning a number of issues in planned parenthood. The results of implementing these regulations were laid down in accordance with the basic demand of "it is best to have only one child, or two at the maximum." In the second half of 1979, the state started to advocate that each couple should have only one child. In accordance with this demand and its initial implementation in various places, the provincial planned parenthood leadership drew up draft supplementary regulations on several policy issues in planned parenthood at the beginning 1980. Before the final form of the draft was determined, many fraternal provinces and municipalities formulated and promulgated regulations or rules on planned parenthood. The prefectures and municipalities in our province also formulated a number of local measures. In these circumstances, the provincial planned parenthood leadership group drafted amendments to the regulations in June 1980. Later, in accordance with the Central Committee's open letter, the group summarized the practical experiences in the past year of advocating that each couple should have only one child, studied the regulations and rules of fraternal provinces and municipalities, and also sought the views of various areas and departments in revising the draft regulations. After discussion, revision and adoption by the provincial People's Government executive meeting, the regulations were submitted to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for Examination.

It is necessary to make the following points clear with regard to the legal basis and necessity of these regulations.

1. Article 53 of the state constitution stipulates that the state advocates and promotes planned parenthood. Article 12 of the PRC Marriage Law stipulates that both parties have the duty to practice planned parenthood. This is the legal basis for these regulations.

2. Shaanxi's population in 1949 was 13.17 million. In 1980 it was 28.31 million, an increase of 115 percent. This represents an annual increase of 2.5 percent. The province's population growth has exceeded the national average. The rapid increase in the province's population has had an extremely adverse effect on the development of the national economy and the people's daily life. In 1949 there was an average of 5 mu of arable land per head of population. Due to the big population increase, together with the occupation of land by construction projects and so on, this figure had fallen to just over 2 mu by 1980. In 1956 there was an average of 619 jin of grain per person, but in 1980 the figure was 537 jin, a reduction of 83 jin. The province's total grain output has more than doubled in the past 20 years. However due to the over-rapid population growth, the increased production has disappeared.

Again, the province's education developed greatly after liberation. At the end of 1980 there were 320 percent more secondary and primary schools than in 1949, while the number of pupils in these schools had risen by 830 percent. However, 5 percent of school-age children were still unable to attend school, while about 30 percent of primary graduates were unable to enter junior secondary schools and over half the junior secondary graduates could not enter senior secondary schools.

During the first and second 5-year plans, the annual increase in the urban labor force in the province was less than 40,000, but in the 1980's this figure has risen sharply to 140,000. Employment has now become a serious problem which will need great efforts to solve.

Due to the fact that population growth and production development have not kept pace, varying degrees of difficulties have arisen in the masses' food, clothing, housing, education, public health, employment, culture and entertainment, other material supplies, and transport and communications. There is no alternative to issuing limited supplies of certain materials. This problem is all the more prominent in urban public facilities.

In order to smoothly implement the principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability, constantly improving the masses' material and cultural life, and speeding up the modernization drive, we must, on the basis of strengthening ideological education, apply legislation and adopt economic and administrative measures to promote planned parenthood in order to control population growth. This has become an urgent task facing us.

3. The province's planned parenthood work has achieved relatively good results since the State Council's 1971 circular on planned parenthood. The natural population growth rate in 1980 was 7.17 per 1,000, compared with 23.18 in 1971. The province's population rose by 570,000 in 1971, but this figure had fallen to 200,000 by 1980. During the 9 years of 1972-80, the province's population rose by 2.55 million less than would normally have been expected.

However, the province's current natural population growth rate is still too high and there is the tendency for a continuing, large increase in population for a rather long time to come. This is because there are cyclical fluctuations in population reproduction. The numbers of individuals born in the past are bound to affect population reproduction now and for a time to come. Of the province's current population of 28.31 million, 67 percent were born after liberation and are 30 or under. Moreover 45 percent of them are 23 or under. As the proportion of young people and juveniles is large, the population develops correspondingly. Since the institution of the marriage law, three age groups have entered the marriageable age this year ahead of schedule: The total number of couples involved is 746,000. Hence, to advocate late marriage and parenthood, reward couples for having only one child, strictly control the birth of a second child and resolutely prevent the birth of a third is extremely necessary for controlling the corresponding increase of population in the current stage.

4. China's planned parenthood situation has undergone great development in the past 2 years. Over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have formulated planned parenthood regulations or rules. At present our province urgently needs a unified set of regulations applicable to the whole province.

The first chapter of the regulations contains the three guiding principles. The first principle states the legal basis for the regulations. The second states that the basic demand on planned parenthood is late marriage, later and fewer births and the eugenics principle. In carrying out planned parenthood, it is necessary to regard ideological education as the main measure, but there must also be economic and administrative measures. The regulations make a relatively all-round analysis of the various aspects of these. The third guiding principle clearly stipulates that the people's government at all levels must strengthen leadership over planned parenthood work, formulate population plans and ensure that they are fulfilled.

Chapter two explains late marriage, later and fewer births and the eugenics principle, with the emphasis on late marriage and fewer births. The marriage law states that men may not marry before they are 22 and women before they are 20, and that late marriage and parenthood should be encouraged. For many years we advocated that men should marry at 25 and women at 23. Late marriage is now gradually being accepted in domestic life and in controlling population growth. In regulation No 4 of this chapter, we therefore advocate that men should marry above the age of 25 and women above 23, and also stipulate increased wedding holidays for those marrying late.

We advocate late parenthood and encourage women to have children after the age of 24. This is because biologically speaking the best period of life is the 10 years or so after the age of 24. If women have children after the age of 24, there will only be 4 generations in 100 years; if they have children when they are 21, there will be 5 generations in 100 years. Late marriage and late birth therefore constitute a major, cardinal link in population growth control.

The late marriage and late parenthood advocated by the regulations represent specific views on implementing the marriage law and are identical with the spirit of the marriage law; we are not advocating a different age for marriage and parenthood.

Regulation No 5 mentions five circumstances where the birth of a second child will be allowed. This is something that has gradually been made clear on the basis of practice. Judging from implementation in various places, this regulation can solve the problem of certain special domestic circumstances and difficulties. The masses welcome this. This is a rational regulation.

Chapter three deals with rewards and contains six regulations. It stipulates preferential treatment in five respects for couples with only one child and implements the principle of regarding reward as the important thing.

Chapter four deals with punishments and contains three regulations. The main one concerns levies for children above the permitted number. This action actually constitutes economic compensation to the state and the collective for the extra burdens caused by blind production of children. It is completely reasonable and necessary. These levies comprise 10 percent of the standard wages or labor income of both husband and wife. This is the standard implemented by all provinces and municipalities. Most places in Shaanxi have also instituted this.

Chapter five concerns surgical operations and concentrates on two aspects. One is that people should not have their economic burdens increased as a result of contraceptive surgery. The other is that it is necessary to be totally responsible for those undergoing surgery. If the only child of a couple dies after they have undergone contraceptive surgery and they request to have another child, the necessary surgery should be carried out free of charge. Medical units should improve the quality of surgery and ensure safety. They must provide treatment for accidents and illness caused by this surgery.

Chapter six concerns responsibilities. There are two regulations which stipulate that government, mass organizations, PLA units, enterprises and other units are responsible for publicizing and make a success of planned parenthood work and for seriously implementing these regulations.

XINJIANG COMMENDS PUBLIC SECURITY UNITS, WORKERS

OW032133 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] At a recent regional political work meeting, the Public Security Department of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region commended and gave awards to 256 advanced units and 1,280 advanced workers for their remarkable achievements in safeguarding social security and the four modernization drive. Most of those receiving awards for their merits were young cadres and policemen who had joined the public security work not long ago. There were also some veteran comrades with dozens of years of service among the award recipients. Some of them caught spies and special agents through their wits and courage. Others feared no danger and bravely arrested criminals. Still others stepped forward boldly to resolutely prevent the criminal activities of smash-and-grabbers.

The regional Public Security Department called on the public security cadres and policemen of various nationalities in the region to emulate the good examples of the advanced units and workers, uphold the four basic principles, strengthen [words indistinct], deal hard blows at all counterrevolutionary and criminal activities, and make more contributions to safeguarding social security and the work of the modernizations.

CCP UNITED FRONT OFFICIAL ON PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

OW300124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee tonight held a reception at the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome Qinghua University alumni who came to Beijing to celebrate the university's 70th anniversary. More than 30 Qinghua alumni from the United States, Canada, Brazil and Hong Kong attended the reception.

At the reception Ping Jiesan, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, offered a toast warmly welcoming Qinghua alumni who returned from overseas to take part in the university's anniversary celebration. He hoped that the alumni from abroad will contribute their own experience and knowledge to the motherland. He said: We strive to return Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland through peaceful means and to accomplish the great cause of reunification; we hope that all of us will make efforts to bring about the reunification of the motherland. He also extended a welcome to alumni and their relatives and friends abroad to return for a visit often and to engage in academic exchanges and sightseeing. He also hoped that Qinghua alumni on the mainland and Taiwan could exchange visits and joyfully celebrate the university anniversary in the near future.

Ma Dahui, an old Qinghua alumni, spoke at the reception. He said: "Although we reside abroad, our hearts are with the motherland. China will be prosperous and strong and the Chinese people will lead a happy life." Also attending the reception were responsible persons of departments concerned including deputy directors Zhang Zhiyi, Tong Xiaopeng, Xiong Xianghui, Li Gui and Fang Zhida, and Secretary General Peng Youjin [1756 0645 0093] of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee. Also invited to the reception was Han Yonghua, wife of former Qinghua University President Mei Yiqi.

FUJIAN PROVINCE SETS UP TAIWAN ASSOCIATION

OW021705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Fuzhou, 2 May (XINHUA)--People from Taiwan now living in Fujian set up their own organization--the Association of Taiwan Compatriots in Fujian Province--at a meeting which was closed here yesterday. Situated in the southeastern part of the Chinese mainland and separated from Taiwan Island by a strait, Fujian is inhabited by many people of Taiwanese origin.

The five-day meeting elected a committee consisting of 41 prominent figures to run the association. Professor Lu Jiaxi, a noted chemist, was elected its honorary chairman while Associate Professor Zhu Tianshun, leader of the Taiwan Research Institute at Xiamen (Amoy) University, as chairman of the association. The association enjoys the same status and rights as the provincial trade union council, women's federation and other such people's organizations. According to its constitution, the association and its branches throughout Fujian Province will canvass Taiwan compatriots for comments and suggestions and report them to the government. The association will also help and urge the government to solve problems concerning the life, work, employment and education of local Taiwan compatriots. The local government is now finding jobs for all young Taiwan compatriots waiting for employment.

The association will also strengthen links with people in Taiwan and those living abroad through channels provided by Taiwan compatriots returning from overseas to visit their relatives or for tours. The association will also try to make contacts with people in Taiwan through their compatriots residing abroad or in Hong Kong and Macao. A spokesman of the association says that tens of thousands of Taiwan compatriots in Fujian Province have already restored contacts with their relatives and friends in Taiwan through various channels.

HONGQI CITED ON PROPER ROLE OF COMMUNIST PARTY

HK020847 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 May 81 p 4

[Report: "HONGQI Carries Long Article by Xiong Fu [3574 1788] Pointing Out That the CCP Is Not the Ruler, and That the Situation of the Party Monopolizing Everything Must Be Changed"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Xiong Fu publishes a long article in issue No 9 of HONGQI which came out today. The article deals in depth with the question: "Under the socialist system, the Communist Party is the leader of national life, but it is not the direct controller, and still less is it the ruler."

The article says that for a long time many cadres "have had one-sided notions of how the governing party should 'govern,' and how party leadership should be exercised in national life; they hold that since it has to 'govern,' it must directly intervene in and control things, and since it is the leader, all affairs in all organs, departments and bodies must be controlled in a centralized way by the party committees at all levels, which must have the final say in everything; apparently this is an unalterable principle."

The article points out that these methods lead to the following consequences: "They hinder the state organs, economic organizations and mass bodies in working with relative independence, with the result that the masses cannot effectively exercise their rights as masters of the house, and they also adversely affect work efficiency in the party and government organs and become an important factor in the growth of bureaucratism."

The article says: The party's leadership over national life is political leadership. "Its essence consists of guiding and firmly holding the orientation for the development of national life by means of the party line, principles, policies and so on, and ensuring the leadership position of the working class, and at the same time ensuring the rights of the whole body of working people in managing state, economic and social affairs." "It is plain to see that having the party monopolize everything and turning party leadership into direct control of national life, with the result that the working people cannot exercise in a normal way their rights to manage state, economic and social affairs, is incompatible with the party's nature and with its position as the leader of national life; it must therefore be changed."

The article holds that the party and the state power, administrative and judicial organs, and the party and the economic organizations and mass bodies are like the different parts of a machine, with each part and even each screw having its own separate function; each has its own clear-cut duties and tasks. On the one hand, all fronts, departments and units must accept the party's centralized leadership; on the other, party leadership must be based on the relative independence in work of all organs, departments, organizations and bodies in national life. Party activities must adhere at all times to the state constitution and laws, and may not go beyond their bounds or violate them.

The article says: "In maintaining the party as the leader of national life instead of the direct controller of national life, it is necessary to be completely clear that the party must first do well in controlling itself. For a long time, due to lack of separation of party and government in many areas and units, party leadership has been weakened and the building of the party itself has been slackened, while the sabotage done by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' almost finished off our party. More than half the present party members joined the party during the 'Great Cultural Revolution.'

They have had no systematic education in basic knowledge about the party and in the party's principles and discipline. There exist impurities of ideology, organization and work style in our party ... these things are fundamentally incompatible with the party's position as the leader of national life."

"We must teach all party members to resolutely carry out the party's resolutions, observe party discipline, carry forward the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and being responsible to them, apply the communist world view and morality to regulate their activities, and truly play a model and leading role. We must stick to principles and carry out severe criticism and wage struggle, if necessary, against all violations of party rules and regulations, all unhealthy trends, and all words and deeds that run counter to the four basic principles. Only thus can we ensure that the party can truly shoulder its responsibilities as the leader of national life."

MING PAO CARRIES MORE OF DENG'S 25 DEC SPEECH

Part 2

HK020757 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 2 May 81 p 1

[Part 2 of "Deng Xiaoping's Important Speech Delivered at the Central Work Conference on 25 December 1980"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee demanded that the whole party emancipate their minds, get their brains working, seek truth from facts, unite to look ahead, study the new situations and solve the new problems. In the past 2 years we have followed this guiding ideology in formulating a whole series of policies and carrying out a whole series of reforms. Notable achievements have been scored. In April last year we proposed readjustment, and we also proposed restructuring, rectification and improvement. The masses and cadres sincerely support these correct policy decisions of the party, on the one hand, and also worry that the policies might be changed at any moment, on the other. Their fears of reverses and upheavals are perfectly understandable.

WE ARE CERTAINLY NOT CHANGING THE POLICIES OF THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION

Are we then intending to change the principles and policies of the third plenary session in carrying out the current readjustment? Certainly not. I have already said that this readjustment is the continuation and development of the correct principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and constitutes a further implementation of the third plenary session's guiding ideology of seeking truth from facts and rectifying leftist errors. If we say that anything should be changed, then we mean discarding those defects that still exist in our work which do not square with the third plenary session spirit; that means resolving to get rid of imaginings that do not conform to reality, and subjectivist high targets; and that is precisely what the line of the third plenary session requires us to do.

We must unswervingly continue to implement all practical and effective principles, policies and measures stipulated since the third plenary session in order to ensure the smooth progress of this readjustment.

IT IS NECESSARY TO UPHOLD THE FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

We must uphold the four basic principles of the socialist road; the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat; party leadership; and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We will not allow anyone to shake them, and we must also apply appropriate legal forms to stipulate this.

Upholding party leadership is the core of the four basic principles. We have said many times that such a large country as China would be certain to fall to pieces and be incapable of achieving anything without the leadership of the Communist Party.

We must carry out criticism and education and, if necessary, wage struggle against any attempts inside or outside the party to weaken, remove, do away with, or oppose party leadership. This is the key to whether the four modernizations can be accomplished, and also to the success or failure of the current readjustment.

IMPROVE PARTY LEADERSHIP AND WORK STYLE

It is necessary to improve party leadership and work style in order to uphold party leadership. At present the party's work among the masses is a bit weaker than it was before the "Great Cultural Revolution," and there are also a number of rough places in our work methods. These things all hinder the party's ties with the masses. The many difficulties in economic readjustment can only be easily overcome if we vigorously strengthen the party's ties with the masses and go deep among the masses to conduct ideological and political work. The unhealthy trends among a very few party members and cadres are extremely unhelpful for restoring the party's prestige among the masses. I agree with what Comrade Chen Yun said, that the question of party work style is a question of life or death for the ruling party. We must strictly carry out the "guiding principles on inner-party political life," work unceasingly to rectify unhealthy trends of all types, and in particular resolutely oppose the erroneous double-dealing attitude of ostensibly complying with but actually opposing the Central Committee's line, principles and policies.

We must persistently follow the guiding principle of reforming the party and state leadership system, but our methods must be careful and our steps steady. In short, we cannot force all those comrades who are indeed still capable of working for the party to stop working. The reform of the leadership system in basic-level units must first be carried out on a trial basis. Units not functioning as pilot projects in this work must without exception follow the existing systems until perfect rules and regulations are formulated and promulgated. The ideological, political, economic, organizational and other tasks of all basic-level enterprises and other units are very heavy and arduous in carrying out the economic readjustment. In order to gradually readjust the imbalances in the national economy and ensure that the interests of the partial are subordinate to those of the whole, certain construction projects must be halted, and certain enterprises must be closed, suspended, merged, or switched to other production, or suffer a reduction in production tasks. It is necessary to carry out training in a planned way of the personnel in these three categories of units, and also arrange for their livelihood. It is extremely difficult to make a success of this work. I hope that the comrades of the organizations at all levels, especially the comrades working in the basic levels, will carry forward the glorious traditions, willingly bear the burdens of office, work in concert, and share the burdens with the party and state, and with the masses; there must be no feelings of relaxation. To be confronted with difficulties is precisely the time when the party members and cadres, especially the old party members and cadres, in the organizations at all levels work hard and loyally, stay at their posts, spare no effort in the performance of their duty, and undergo yet another test. The Central Committee believes that the cadres and party members of the organizations at all levels will certainly not disappoint the trust of the party and people.

FORMULATE LAWS TO SYSTEMATIZE AND LEGALIZE DEMOCRACY

We must continue to develop socialist democracy and put the socialist legal system on a sound basis. This is a basic guiding principle the Central Committee has unswervingly followed since the third plenary session, and we will certainly not permit it to be shaken in the future. There are still imperfections in our system of democracy, and we must formulate a whole series of laws, decrees and rules and regulations to systematize and legalize democracy. Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are inseparable from each other.

Democracy that does not want the socialist legal system, party leadership, and discipline and order is absolutely not socialist democracy. On the contrary, such democracy could only get our country into a state of anarchy again, with the result that it would be even more difficult to democratize the state, develop the national economy, and improve the people's living standards.

Part 3

HK030354 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 May 81 p 9

[Part 3 of "Deng Xiaoping's Important Speech Delivered at the Central Work Conference on 25 December 1980"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] We must truly practice democratic centralism and collective leadership in inner-party life and national political life. We must resolutely rectify defects such as one person alone having the say and making the final decisions, the refusal of a few people to implement collective decisions, and so on. In the present circumstances it is particularly necessary to reiterate and emphasize the principle that the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower levels are subordinate to the upper, and the whole party is subordinate to the Central Committee. Within the party and army and the government systems, we must resolutely oppose all failures to observe party, army and government discipline.

It is necessary to step up education in discipline and the legal system in the party and government organs, the army, the enterprises, the schools, and among the whole body of the masses. It is necessary to rapidly stipulate rules of discipline and perfect them in cases where such rules have not been stipulated or are imperfect and irrational. Secondary and primary pupils must study and obey the appropriate discipline from their first day in school, and so must workers from the moment they enter the factory, fighters from the day they join the army, and work personnel from the day they take up their posts. We must resolutely oppose and rectify all indiscipline, anarchism, and violations of the legal system. Otherwise we will certainly not be able to build socialism or accomplish modernization. Far from being set against each other, rational discipline and socialist democracy actually guarantee each other.

We must continue to overcome the defect of overconcentration of power. We must institute in a measured and steady way systems of cadres retirement and abolish the life-long tenure of cadre leadership posts, which does indeed exist. We must gradually make proper arrangements for the political and daily life treatment of retiring cadres.

The Central Committee has stressed many times in the past year that old cadres must regard the selection and promotion of middle-aged and young cadres as their primary solemn responsibility. If they fail to do other work well, they must of course conduct self-criticism, but if they fail in this task, they will have made a great historical error. If this task is done well, it is certain that our cause can be carried on, while our old cadres will again be making a tremendous contribution to the party and people. I hope that all old comrades will have a high degree of awareness regarding this issue.

REDUCING THE AVERAGE AGE OF THE CADRES AND MAKING THEM MORE KNOWLEDGEABLE AND SPECIALIZED

Under the premise of upholding the socialist road, we should reduce the average age of our cadres and make them more knowledgeable and specialized, and we must also gradually formulate a perfect cadre system to guarantee this. So-called making the average age of the cadres younger and making them more knowledgeable and specialized naturally first requires their revolutionization, which is why we say that this must be done under the premise of upholding the socialist road. Second, this certainly does not mean that comrades with political integrity and ability who are good in study and in good health but who fail to meet these three requirements, or are not up to the mark in one or two of them, have to be transferred to other work; the age condition in particular must not be fixed in a rigid way.

We cannot fulfill any task in isolation from our existing cadre force, and thus will be unable to reduce the average age of the cadres and so on. However, we must realize that this is a strategic problem. Our cadre force must always become a bit younger and a bit more knowledgeable and specialized. Some comrades still lack sufficient understanding of the importance of this problem; there are both historical and practical reasons for this, and it is necessary to carry out patient, meticulous, all-round and accurate propaganda and explanatory work. At the same time we must also adopt proper measures in carrying out this work. Comrades from Shanghai have proposed "in first, out afterwards." This means first absorbing into the leadership groups middle-aged and young cadres with political integrity and ability (including worker and peasant cadres and intellectual cadres), and giving them a free hand in their work, while the old cadres are also seriously doing a good job in passing on their experiences, helping and leading forward the newcomers' in this way they can truly become competent, and the old cadres who cannot go on working can then retire. This is a good opinion. Of course, this method cannot be applied in all cases irrespective of the actual situation; specific steps must be decided in accordance with specific situations.

At present a great many units are overstaffed. The staff and workers of some enterprises will stop work either completely or partially during the current economic readjustment. Apart from arranging for the cadres and workers of these units to engage in turn in some productive labor, such as planting trees, building roads and water conservancy projects, carrying out urban construction and building public health facilities, the areas and departments concerned must mainly carry out regular training for them in a planned way, enhance the awareness and ability of all cadres and workers who undergo training, and also conduct examinations to identify and promote outstanding talented people among them. Readjustment is a positive measure that must be taken in order to accomplish modernization, and training is an important aspect of this positive measure. People often say that we should increase investment in brains and make use of this opportunity to carry out regular education for large numbers of cadres and workers in a planned way, to improve their political, cultural, technical, and economic management standards; this type of investment in brains can yield very good results. We must ensure that all cadres and workers fully understand the importance of this training, and gradually turn it into a regular system applicable to the whole body of cadres and workers.

We have scored very good achievements in reforming the economic structure and systems. We must consolidate these achievements, sum up the experiences, and analyze and solve the new problems that crop up in these reforms. I fully agree with the views of Comrades Chen Yun and Ziyang, that for a time to come the focus must be on readjustment and reforms must be subordinate to and benefit readjustment and must not hamper it. The pace of reform should be slowed down a bit. However, this does not mean that there should be any change in orientation.

Agricultural modernization must conform to the national conditions

The third plenary session's resolutions on agriculture and the document No 75 of this year have fully proven their effectiveness. We must continue to implement them with vigor, and also pay attention to solving problems that arise in the course of their implementation. We cannot copy the methods of Western countries or the Soviet Union in our agricultural modernization; we must embark on a road under the socialist system that conforms to China's national conditions.

The number of units functioning as pilot projects in the expansion of enterprise decision-making powers has exceeded 6,000 this year. It is estimated that the output value of these enterprises will amount to about 60 percent of total industrial output value. We have started to find the way to better integrate the interests of the state, of the enterprises and of the workers, and to stimulate the initiative of all sectors. The number of these pilot project enterprises will not be increased next year. The stress will be on summing up experiences and carrying out consolidation and improvement.

It is completely necessary to practice a high degree of centralization in carrying out readjustment. However, we must not go back on those reform measures that have already proven effective in all aspects. We must continue to enliven the economy and bring into play the initiative of the localities, the enterprises and the workers. Of course we must guard against blind action, especially against spontaneous trends of a sabotage type which involve harming the interests of the state and the people for the sake of benefiting the interests of a particular unit or individual. We must stipulate relatively detailed decrees in this respect, in order to avoid distorted interpretations and indiscriminate use of decisionmaking powers.

Continuing to develop production opportunities should be mainly done by various forms of collective economy and individual labor; we should arrange as many jobs as possible for people awaiting employment. We must properly guarantee the reasonable interests of the collective and individual laborers, and also strengthen industrial and commercial administrative work, to guard against illegal activities.

CONTINUE TO CARRY OUT THE DECISION ON ESTABLISHING SPECIAL ZONES IN GUANGDONG AND FUJIAN

We must continue to implement the decision on establishing a number of special zones in Guangdong and Fujian Provinces. However, the measures and methods must be subordinate to the readjustment, and the pace can be slowed down a bit.

Under the premise of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, we should carry out the series of policies already laid down for opening up economic dealings with foreign countries, and also sum up experiences and institute improvements. We have indeed paid a tremendous price in this respect, because a closed-door policy was pursued for many years, and we had no experience. The Central Committee should bear the main responsibility. I, too, bear the responsibility.

We must continue to carry out the foreign policy of opposing hegemonism and preserving world peace. If this policy is carried out well, we may be able to gain a relatively long-term environment of peace for our construction.

It is precisely because we have decided on and instituted a series of correct principles and policies since the third plenary session that relatively good conditions have been created for this economic readjustment. So long as we carry on these effective principles and policies, we will certainly be able to reach our predicted aim in this economic readjustment.

Comrade Chen Yun has said that how well economic and propaganda work are done is very closely related to whether or not the economic and political situation can develop steadily. The reason he simultaneously mentioned the question of propaganda work was, on the one hand, because he wants us to make a sober assessment of the achievements and shortcomings in propaganda work and, on the other hand, because he wants our propaganda work in the future to be able to meet the demands of the economic and political situation and to assist instead of hampering the smooth progress of readjustment work.

Part 4

HK040257 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 4 May 81 p 9

[Part 4 of "Deng Xiaoping's Important Speech Delivered at the Central Work Conference on 25 December 1980"]

[Text] This propaganda work I mentioned actually includes the whole of the party's ideological and political work. Economic readjustment is a very arduous and complex task. We have already seen that many problems exist in it, and we will also encounter many unexpected problems. It is essential to effectively strengthen and improve our party's extensive, deepgoing and meticulous ideological and political work in order to complete this task and ensure the unity of the whole party in ideology and action.

The discussion on the criterion of truth has played an extremely positive role in the series of political, economic and organizational reforms we have carried out in the past few years and in the notable successes we have scored on all fronts. Theory, propaganda, press, education, literature and art workers and the party cadres at all levels have scored abundant achievements and made major contributions in work in recent years, and this should be fully affirmed. Generally speaking, the work in all aspects on the ideological front has been done successfully.

Emancipating the mind means making thought and reality and subjective and objective conform to each other, and seeking truth from facts. To truly continue seeking truth from facts in future work we must continue to emancipate our minds. To hold that emancipation of the mind has gone far enough, or even too far, is obviously wrong.

However, we must also point out that there are also serious shortcomings in our propaganda work. The main one is that we have not positively, actively, justly, forcefully and convincingly publicized the four basic principles, and have failed to wage effective struggle against gravely erroneous ideas opposed to the four basic principles. There is indeed confusion in the thinking of certain comrades. For instance, some hold that upholding the four basic principles will hamper emancipation of the mind, that putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis will hinder socialist democracy, and that criticizing erroneous views means violating the double hundred principle, and so on.

THE GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION WAS A MISTAKE BUT IT WAS NOT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY

Of course there are certain social and historical causes for this ideological confusion, and we must certainly not deal with it in a simple and rough way. However, this certainly does not mean that this ideological confusion can be allowed to follow its own course and that it is not necessary to correct it properly and effectively. It cannot be denied that this ideological confusion has provided certain favorable conditions for the activities of people who want to see the world in chaos. What is particularly serious is that in the party press and also in party life, very few people have boldly stepped out to wage serious ideological struggle against these incorrect viewpoints and erroneous trends of thought, or even against certain viewpoints brazenly opposed to party leadership and socialism. Certain figures connected with illegal organizations have been particularly active lately, publishing unbridled antiparty and antisocialist utterances under all kinds of pretexts. This danger signal should arouse the full vigilance of the whole party and the people and youth of the whole country!

Strengthening ideological and political work and improving propaganda work already constitute an extremely important task facing the whole party for ensuring the smooth accomplishment of the current readjustment, and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity. The most important thing in improving party leadership is to strengthen ideological and political work. The Central Committee holds that in principle the party organizations at all levels should, as far as possible, hand over a lot of routine administrative and professional work to the government and the professional departments; apart from keeping a firm hold on the principles and policies and deciding on the employment of important cadres, the leading organs of the party should devote most of their time and energy to ideological and political work, work concerning people, and mass work. If they cannot for the moment succeed in doing all this, they must at least put ideological and political work first, otherwise party leadership can be neither improved nor strengthened.

It is necessary to do well in solving the following problems in carrying out political and ideological work:

In evaluating party work since the founding of the state, we must fully affirm the tremendous achievements of the past 31 years; shortcomings and errors should be criticized, but we should certainly not describe the picture as totally black. Even such a great mistake as the "Great Cultural Revolution" can certainly not be described as "counter-revolutionary." We must unwaveringly uphold this truth-seeking stand.

MAO ZEDONG'S MERITS WERE PRIMARY AND HIS ERRORS SECONDARY

Similarly, Comrade Mao Zedong's merits were primary and his errors secondary. This is a realistic assessment, which should certainly not be doubted and negated. Comrade Mao Zedong's errors should certainly not be attributed to his individual character. It is taking a non-Marxist and non-historical dialectical approach to fail to see the issue in this way. Very clearly, if people are swayed by emotion and go to excesses in talking about his mistakes, that can only damage the image of our party and state and the prestige of the party and the socialist system, and can only sap the unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the whole country.

Correct Mao Zedong Thought that has been proven correct by practice remains our guiding ideology. We must persistently follow it and develop it in connection with reality, and also carry out just and forceful propaganda; people should not go slow in this respect. We can avoid a lot of confusion by distinguishing between Mao Zedong Thought and Mao Zedong's Thinking in his latter years, and applying these two concepts. This, of course, does not mean that Comrade Mao Zedong did not come out with any correct opinions in his latter years.

There are indeed unhealthy trends in the party, and there are indeed a very few leading cadres who pursue special privileges. The Central Committee has resolved to solve this problem and has acted to do so. We should affirm the role of correct press criticism. However, attention should be paid to avoid regarding individual phenomena as universal and exaggerating partial as whole. It is certainly not the case that there are unhealthy trends among all party members or among the majority of them, nor is it true that all leading cadres or the majority of them pursue special privileges. There is absolutely not, nor could there ever be, a "class of bureaucrats." Our propaganda work should guard against creating various images among the masses that do not square with reality.

We should strengthen the whole party's sense of organization and discipline by strengthening ideological and political work. The organizations at all levels and every party member must follow the provisions of the party constitution and obey the decisions of the upper levels in all actions. It is particularly necessary to maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee. This point is especially important at the moment. Anyone who violates this point will be punished by party discipline. The party's discipline inspection work must regard this point as its current work focus. We must teach all the party comrades to carry forward the spirit of serving the public without any thought of self, subordinating themselves to the overall situation, struggling hard amid difficulties, and performing their official duties with honesty, and to uphold communist ideology and morality. The socialist country we want to build should have a high degree of spiritual as well as material civilization. So-called spiritual civilization means not only education, science and culture (these are completely necessary), but also communist ideology, ideals, beliefs, morality and discipline, revolutionary stand and principles, comradely relations among people, and so on. These things do not require such good material conditions or high education standards. Haven't we relied on scientific Marxist theory and the above-mentioned revolutionary spirit in participating in revolution up to now? Apart from correct political orientation, didn't we rely on this precious revolutionary spirit to attract the people of the whole country and friendly foreigners in advancing from Yanan to the new China? How could we have built socialism without this spiritual civilization and communist ideology and morality? The more the party and government institute various economic reforms and the policy of opening up China to the outside world, the more the party members' especially the senior responsible cadres, need to attach importance to and earnestly practice the communist ideology and morality that they advocate. Otherwise, we will be spiritually disarmed; how then could we educate the youth, and how could we lead the state and the people to build socialism!

During the period of the new democratic revolution, we were already applying the communist ideological system to guide all our work; applying communist morality to restrain the words and deeds of party members and progressive elements; and advocating and commending the ideas of serving the people wholeheartedly, "the individual is subordinate to the organization," "serving the public without any thought of self," and fearing neither hardship nor death." Now that we have entered the socialist period, some people go so far as to "criticize" these solemn revolutionary slogans, and instead of being effectively boycotted, this absurd "criticism" has actually gained the sympathy and support of certain people in our ranks. How can any party member with party and revolutionary spirit allow this state of affairs to go on?

WEN WEI PO ON ANTILEFTIST, ANTIRIGHTIST DRIVE

HK020408 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 1 May 81 p 3

[Newsletter by Pai Yun-pi: "The Effort To Oppose 'Leftism' and Guard Against Rightism, and the Situation"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr--Why has rectification of rightist deviations now emerged at the same time erroneous "leftist" ideology is being vigorously rectified? People are concerned about this issue.

The third plenary session put forward the principle of emancipating the mind, starting up the machine, seeking truth from facts, and uniting to look ahead. The situation has developed rapidly and well in the past year and more; everyone can see this. However, the development is uneven. On the one hand, it is not easy to rectify "leftism" in a short time because its root is very deep. On the other hand, rightist deviations have emerged, and this is worth attention.

Since emancipation of the mind is aimed at opposing "leftism," how can it also be linked with opposing rightism? The term "emancipating the mind" itself does not possess any meaning of only opposing "leftism" without opposing rightism. Historically, too, this is also the case. During the "May 4th" movement, the spearhead of emancipation of the mind was aimed at stubborn feudal and rightist forces; in the Yanan rectification movement, it was aimed at "leftist" dogmatism. The main task of the current emancipation of the mind, when this was proposed, was to deal with the ideological errors of the "leftist" "whatevers," and the focus was on rectifying "leftism." This task is by no means completed and has to continue. However, rightist ideology has emerged, which interferes with the third plenary session principles from the right and hampers the implementation of the four basic principles. Hence the current task is to oppose both "leftism" and rightism.

What are the contents of current opposition to rightism? The contents are, of course, based on reality. The following is a roundup of the current rightist things in actual work: the concept of grades and classes, the notion of special powers, and the patriarchal work style, all of which are feudal ideologies; the bourgeois idea of looking for money everywhere and stressing profit above everything, and bourgeois liberalization, and so on. However if these contents are all lumped in the scope of antirightism and labeled rightist deviations, the main aim will be lost and the main task will be confused. The current rightist deviations that need rectifying are those ideas that hinder from the right the implementation of the third plenary session line, principles and policies, and rightist resistance that interferes with the implementation of the four basic principles. It does not mean making extensive connections between rightism and other things, raising all ideas to the higher level of principle and line and so on. If that was the intention, the main task would become confused.

In rectifying things held to be rightist deviations, JIEFANGJUN BAO of 20 April published an article criticizing the film script "Bitter Love," and Beijing RIBAO also carried this article on the same day.

Other papers have not yet reprinted it, nor have they published articles criticizing "Bitter Love." RENMIN RIBAO did not reprint the article, but on 21 April it did publish the speech made by Zhou Yang at the prize-giving ceremony for short novels, and also published a summary of the speech contents. The summary pointed out: It is necessary to continue to eliminate and criticize "leftist" ideology, and at the same time "it is necessary to pay serious attention to certain current trends of liberalization in literature and art circles." The summary also emphasized: "We must especially cherish writers and artists." "If they have made mistakes, even political mistakes, we must patiently help them to correct matters. In dealing with contradictions among the people, especially ideological differences, it is essential to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, being friendly to people, and curing the disease to save the patient."

In addition to the script of "Bitter Love," a number of other articles will also be criticized. They will be criticized because they are held to run counter to the four basic principles and the third plenary session spirit, and to reflect bourgeois liberalization. They will do harm and adversely affect the four modernizations if they are not criticized and rectified but are just allowed to spread around freely. However, some people are worried that if the situation is not gripped firmly, the "leftist" repercussions of the Great Cultural Revolution will be whipped up again.

Of course, we cannot take an equal view of opposition to "leftism" and to rightism; we should focus on opposition to "leftism," because "leftist" errors are errors in the principal part. Their origins are old, they have spread very extensively, they do very great harm, and their roots run very deep. Certain PLA leaders recently made speeches analyzing the influence, expressions and cause of "leftist" ideology in the army. Their analysis was very penetrating and pertinent. In sum, there are the following problems:

The influence of modern superstition is very deep. Some people hold that it is good insurance, convenient, and energy saving to act according to the "whatevers."

The influence of taking class struggle as the key link is very profound. People hold that democracy and the legal system cannot solve problems, whereas in the past the class struggle worked well as soon as it was grasped.

The influence of the idea of making the transition to communism in a state of poverty is very profound. People hold that uniformity can only be achieved if poor and rich are all equalized.

The influence of democracy under centralized guidance is very profound. People only want to be up, not down, to be high, not low, and to advance, not retreat.

The influence of monopoly of power is very great. People are accustomed to taking charge of everything and exercising all powers alone.

The influence of the ideas that only the upper levels are correct and that all criticism is correct is very profound. People hold that the upper levels are correct in everything they have said and criticized. They hold that importing advanced technology and equipment is slavish comprador philosophy and worship of things foreign, and that payment of bonuses means putting cash in command.

The influence of putting politics first is very profound. People hold that politics can solve all problems, and do not agree to acting according to economic laws.

The influence of doing everything in a mechanical way is very profound. Administrative orders are issued at all levels, and when problems crop up people first see which way the wind is blowing, fail to think out problems independently, and are unwilling to act according to the actual situation.

The influence of the "three-support and two-military" work during the Great Cultural Revolution is very profound. People hold that "I alone am leftist, I alone am revolutionary," censure the civilian authorities, and deal blows at those who hold different views....

It is not at all easy to rectify and eliminate all these things, and long-term efforts and arduous work are required. It is no accident that "leftist" errors have occurred many times in China. Before the liberation there was the "leftist" line of Li Lisan, Wang Ming and so on, which did tremendous harm. "Leftist" errors went on continually for more than 20 years after liberation, and they too did serious harm. Here we are not comparing their nature and harmfulness, contrasting achievements and merits and assigning responsibility; instead we are pointing out the historical origins of "leftism" and its influence on the revolution; so many outstanding revolutionary leaders died not at the hands of the enemy but at the hands of "leftist" crimes. The outstanding party leader Liu Shaoqi, the renowned great General Peng, Chen Yi, Marshal He Long and others died in this way. This was an unprecedented catastrophe, but it was absolutely not accidental. It has extremely deep social and historical roots. Several thousand years of feudal rule and feudal ideology and personality cult, patriarchal relations and dependent attachments, contempt of science and intellectuals, selfishness, narrowmindedness, fanaticism, obscurantism and so on all pave the way for the poison of "leftism." Hence, to uphold the principles of the third plenary session, it is necessary to focus on opposing and criticizing "leftism," otherwise, the spirit of the session can hardly be implemented. Of course, it is necessary to make a specific analysis on whether problems in units and individuals are "leftist" or rightist, and which are primary problems and which secondary; we cannot apply the same pattern in all cases, and still less can we make everyone go through the ordeal and stick labels on people at will.

"Left" and right are entirely different from each other and should not be confused. However, it is sometimes not easy to distinguish them. For instance, during the Cultural Revolution was it "leftist" to "kick aside the party committees to make revolution," and is it now rightist to negate party leadership; is it "leftist" not to practice distribution according to work, and rightist to haggle over every ounce; is it "leftist" to refuse to pay bonuses, and rightist to dispute the amount to be paid?...and so on and so forth. It is really not easy to clearly distinguish between "left" and right. We can only truly oppose "leftism" and rightism by studying in depth. The recent articles published in the Beijing press, such as the contributing commentator's article in RENMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO, are precisely aimed at helping the cadres to clearly distinguish right from wrong and enhance their understanding. A central leader recently advocated studying, and called on everyone to study "On Contradictions," "On Practice," "Strategic Problems in the Chinese Revolutionary War," and "Strategic Problems in the Guerrilla War Against Japan," with the aim of laying a theoretical foundation for helping to eliminate "leftist" and rightist ideological influences.

From all this we can clearly understand that the new public opinion started up by Beijing for opposing "leftism" and guarding against rightism and the new study campaign are aimed at avoiding chaos, not at creating it. They are fundamentally aimed, that is, aimed in theory and understanding, at guarding against interference from "left" and right, so as to stimulate the modernization drive.

The current domestic situation is good. Industry and communications have already determined on a new road for developing China's industry, while the situation in the rural areas is better still. One could say that there are fluctuations in ideological and theoretical and literature and art circles due to the launching of the new criticism, but the ultimate trend is toward tranquillity. So long as the guiding principles and the measures are positive and steady, "leftist" and rightist waves cannot be whipped up.

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